HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,315—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with:	Tons.
29th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6902
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6501
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904. THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,190	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR F. Mosca		4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR F. Mosca		4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.
C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.
OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S

OLD TAWNY PORT,

A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and 1 lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

"PIVERFELL"

Sole Agents:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

BOWMAN'S

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,

BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY

and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.

Established 1868.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke int he drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
ROYAL CORONATION
CIRCUS.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,

BLANCHE & DIACOFF

The sensational Bicyclists in their wonderful teacup track Performance.

MOKANA

THE SUPERNATURAL,

In his great Handcuff feats—Bring your own Shackles.

LITTLE WILLIE

The youngest Bareback Rider in the World.

SALAMANDER

THE GREAT FIRE PONY,

Standing alone on a Pedestal surrounded by flame and fireworks—A Magnificent Spectacle.

A HOST OF STAR TURNS.

Commencing THURSDAY, October 20, every person paying for admission into the Circus will receive a Coupon entitling him to a chance in the great draw which will take place on TUESDAY, October 25, when the winner will receive a handsome Free Wheel English Bicycle, value Rs. 130. Supplied by Messrs. Lesly and Co, 22 Kalbadevi.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

THE ALBERT PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 13th instant on and after WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1904, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

JEHANGHEER HORMASJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1904.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
EXTENDED FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
At the Special request of Customers.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Cropons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been further EXTENDED to 31st October Instant.

D. R. SETNA,
for Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1904, First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS, available from Bombay to the undermentioned Stations, and vice-versa, will be issued at the SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, noted against each:—

STATIONS.	FARES FOR RETURN TICKETS, First Class.	Second Class.	Intermediate Class.	Third Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gholvad	7 1 0	3 3 6	.....	1 8 0
Bulsar	10 7 0	5 3 0	2 9 0	2 3 0
Bilimora	11 5 0	5 11 0	.....	2 5 0
Navsari	12 7 0	6 3 0	.....	2 9 0
Surat	13 15 0	6 15 0	3 8 0	2 15 0
Broach	17 0 0	8 5 0	4 4 0	3 9 0
Baroda	20 11 0	10 5 0	5 3 0	4 5 0
Nadiad	23 7 0	11 1 0	5 13 0	4 12 0
Ahmedabad	25 13 0	12 15 0	6 7 0	4 15 0

These Tickets will be available for four days, *i.e.*, they will be issued on FRIDAY, or SATURDAY and will be available for the Return Journey up to midnight of the following Monday.

Holders of "Week End" Return Tickets are not allowed to break journey in either the outward or return direction.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 1st October, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st November, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1905:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow,
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Items III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores",
"Tender for Oils, etc.",
"Tender for Stationery",
"Tender for Clothing",

as the case may be,

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent,

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 15th October, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "MOLTKEFELS," No. 9, Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 21th October, 1904.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAINS BETWEEN COLABA AND VIRAR.

THE Public are hereby advised that on and from TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS on Week-days and Sundays will be REVISED and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will RUN between COLABA and VIRAR.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 21st October 1904.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
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Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
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Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
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5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

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Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

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Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
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HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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K B M } 3237-9—3 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Clan Fraser.

" 3257-9—3 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Circassia.

" 4162-5—4 cases each 56 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Persia.

" 3728-31—4 cases each 30 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches.

Ex s. s. Clan Cameron.

" 4110-11—2 cases each 25 pieces mercerized stripes 46-47 inches.

Ex s. s. Scindia.

" 3946-8—3 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Prome.

" 4396-4400—3 cases each 27 pieces fancy striped coating 46 inches.

Ex s. s. City of Vienna.

" 2252-58—2 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 45 inches.

" 4382-99—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches,

" 4415—1 case 27 pieces fancy striped coatings, 46 inches.

Ex s. s. Scindia.

" 4158—1 case 56 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. City of Oxford.

" 4386-87—2 cases each 27 pieces fancy striped coatings 46 inches.

" 4282-62—2 cases each 55 pieces fancy printed crimps 24-25 inches.

Ex s. s. Crewe Hall.

" 3972-73—2 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Hadden Hall.

" 4408-10—3 cases each 27 pieces fancy striped coatings 46 inches.

Ex s. s. Clan Macleod.

" 3950-51—2 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades, 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Hadden Hall.

" 4857-61—5 cases each 46 pieces printed trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s.s. Clan Macleod.

" 3974-75—2 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades, 45 inches.

Ex s.s. Clan Macalister.

" 4832-36—5 cases each 46 pieces printed trouserings 20 inches.

Ex s.s. Massilia.

" 4890-91—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyr checks, 24 inches.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following—

Office furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, writing tables, book and hat stands iron safe, brushes,

1 soda water machine,
1 oak sideboard,
77 dozen American furniture tiles,
1 lot old silver copper lead coins and 1 gold coin,
1 cottage piano by Rose, in good order,
1 folding organ by Mason and Hamlin,
1 lens hand camera with lens,
1 school micro-scope,

On account of the concerned—

1166-29—1 case 4 rolls English leather hose, 2, 2½ and 2 1/2 inches.

By order of the Administrator-General, effects of the late Abai, widow of Cawas Hansi, consisting of a string of 18 gold buttons, glass tanga-es, copper and brass utensils, cupboards and other articles.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Isaac James Palmer, consisting of writing table, easy chair, cupboard, iron bedstead books, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 almost new "Merkur" gents bicycle with free wheel and back brake, a very fine machine,
Several gents bicycles by manufacturers,
1 light rubber-tired victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 French-polished chest of drawers,
1 double-barrel glass front bookcase,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

BONA FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at 7 A. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Brauhen," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice plants, consisting of varieties of ferns and palms, anthuriums, begonias, crotons, and other flowering and foliage plants, also large size iron water tanks with tail, cocks, etc, the property of Dr. J. JAFA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 13 Malter Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite Sandhurst, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as drawing-room suites, chairs, tables, couches, sideboard, chiffonier, telescopic dining table, marble top sideboard, single and double almirahs, revolving writing table, hand sewing machine, English ironica with refrigerator, cut glassware, and crockeryware, plate, a nearly new cottage piano, by Rogers and Co., a quantity of blackwood teapoys, Liverpool flowered muslin pictures, bamboo carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND STEEL BARS, PULLIES AND LOWER,

Under instructions from Messrs. Davidas Gopaldass, Amaram Tullockchund and Mudgaldass Nanabhay, the guardians appointed by the High Court under a Judge's Consent Order, dated the 1st day of October, 1904, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said consent order, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the foundery of Messrs. Purshotam and Bhavan in Khetwady 2nd Lane, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

About 300 steel round bars from 4 to 9½ inches in diameter and from 16 to 24 feet in length.

About 168 pullies of different sizes,

One second hand boiler by Thom as Hill, 9½ horse power, 160lb. working pressure, with fittings, in working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 39, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CAR.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m., at Messrs. Vatcha Bros. Works, near Girgaum Tram Terminus, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Manekshaw Joveri—One six horse power De Dion Engine Motor-Car, Tonneau Body,

Now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall,

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand, common brass pigs, cupro nickle pigs, tait country, iron scrap and hoop, officer's tents, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape oil fuel, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1904.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free, State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

121, MEADOWS STREET.

EUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 21.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£33 3-4	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	98	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-16
6 months hence	26 5-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-8	=	+ 1-8
EX BANGHS—			
Paris cheques	25·11	=	— 01
Berlin "	20·35 1-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·86	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	2 2-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	— 1-4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	— 1-4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8	per cent =	unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold " "	£ 60,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Gold " "	£ 20,000

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-10 3-4 sellers,

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 N.-D. done
Red Karachi 29 1 4 N.-D. sellers } dull

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. sellers
Brown 30 1-2 O.-N. buyers } dull

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 55 1-2 N.-D. done dull

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-2

ARRIVALS—

Steamers Australia Langdale.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 36 — 6. Egyptian E. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 64,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·27	5·26	5·23
—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·29	5·30	5·31
—1	—1	—1
April.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·32	5·33	5·33
—1		

Receipts at U S Ports 62,000
Do. last year 57,000
Exports to Great Britain 38,000
Do. do Continent 20,000

In New York—

Spot	10·05 — 10
Futures, month of December	9·70 — 9
Do. do. March	9·36 — 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9·62 — 12
Do. do, April	9·32 — 15
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Cotton Week's receipts at U.S. ports	320,000
" exports to Great Britain	128,000
" " France and Continent ...	102,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	690,000
" " at interior ports	390,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 21st October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,852 bales,
Wheat	19,788 cwts.
Linseed	2,817 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	612 "
Gingellyseed	1,123 "
Poppyseed	1,206 "
Groundnuts	210 "
Castorseed	28,497 "
Rice	4,652 "
Myrabolams	231 "
Cottonseed	1,675 "
Mowraseed	2,343 "
Gram	3,806 "
Joowar	3,337 "
Maize	997 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	5,37,000
Gold coin	1,39,500

Ex s s Caledonia from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1 4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·6
1st Settlement ...31st October	97·6

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October	5	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ..... 5 12 0 to 5 13 0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 13 0 to 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 6 0 to 5 7 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... 5 7 0 to 5 8 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet,
Ready ..... 2 4 0 to 2 5 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ..... Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT,—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent. ..... Rs. 28 1-4
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM,

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 4,000
Imports ..... do. 51,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·22	5·22	5·23
—5	—4	—5
Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
5·24	5·25	5·26
—5	—5	—5
Apl.-May.	May-June	June July
5·27	5·28	5·28
—5	—5	—5

COTTON. The market remains very quiet and closes dull and declining.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Deli
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	214	201	...	25 Dec,
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	211	193	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	222	...	...	25 Nov.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	227	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	223	...	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	216	...	25 Jan.
Jalgaum (M, G.) ...	...	221	...	do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)		229	...	do.
Karanja do do do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum (MG)	232	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	235	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	257	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	244	15 to	25 do.
Bengal (M. G.)	222	...	...	25 Nov
Do	214	...		25 do.
Do.	212	...	...	25 Jan.
Sind Punjab...	214	...	...	25 Dec.
Do.	212	...		25 Jan.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Saturday.—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly everywhere and is relatively low in the United Provinces, North Bengal and Assam as well as over the Bay. Local rain is reported from the West and South Peninsula, in the Deccan and South Burma Coast and Upper Assam. Negapatam reports 2 inches, Sibsagar 1 1-2, Raichur, Pamban 1, Mergui, Rangoon Bassein, Dibrugarh, Marmugao, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Sholapur, Trincomalee half and inch. Another rapid rise in temperature has taken place in Baluchistan and temperature was normal there during the past day. It was below normal in Upper India, Sind, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Behar and Bengal. The lowest temperature reported is 24 degrees at Dras. Local rain may continue during the next 24 hours in the Peninsula, more especially in the South and West and also the Burma and Assam.

SIMLA, OCTOBER. 23.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Sind, and pressure is largely below normal in extreme North-West India. Local rain has fallen in South and West Peninsula, Upper Assam and Burma. Trichinopoly, Belgaum, Cuddalore, and Tongoo report one and half inches, Mangalore one, Ratnagiri, Kodaikanal, Wellington, Bijapur and Negapatam half an inch. Skies are cloudy and the conditions slightly unsettled in the Kashmir Himalay's where light precipitation is possible. Fine weather will probably prevail generally elsewhere except in South and West Peninsula where local rain is likely to continue.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk at most places. The barometer is from ·04 to ·08 in defect in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Saugor, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Neemuch and Karwar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Khandwa, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa ; minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Jacobabad and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at Indore.

Rain.—Nearly two inches of rain fell as Negapatam (1·92") and light to moderate showers at Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Karwar, Mormugao, Madras and Coimbatore.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy and local showers may be expected in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st October 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·874
Temperature of the air	degrees 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	0 823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind.	SSW, NW, ENE, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	291
Fall of Rain	0·56
Total fall during month	0·56
" year	33·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Oct., ..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	4	4	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	8	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	3	1	9*
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	2	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	6
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	11
Total ...	18	15	96
Same date last year ...	14	8	61

* 1 Remd. to Maratha Hospital.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	5	2	13
Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	1	10
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	3
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	1
Hospitals ...	0	1	6
Total ...	9	7	74
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,303	229,227	
Same date last year ...	9	7	69

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
1	0

SIR IAN HAMILTON has had another narrow escape. While he was proceeding northward near Liao-yang, a mine, or shell, exploded in front of him, killed his three servants and two horses, and destroyed his baggage. But he himself was not hurt. On the last occasion, it will be remembered, he nearly met with a watery grave, having fallen into the sea while trying to board a steamer from a launch and was pluckily rescued by a Japanese Officer.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGE DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAVASSE—Sept 28, at Whitfield Court, Waterford, wife of Major H Chavasse,
COTTER—On Saturday, 24th Sept, at Rock mahon, Blackrock Co Cork, the wife of Capt E B Cotter, R A, of a son.
CLARKE—October 13, at Chelsea, the wife of G R Clarke, I C S, of a daughter
GARTH—October 17, in London, the widow of the late G L Garth, of Dacca, of a daughter, both doing well, (by Telegram)
SHAW MACKENZIE—October 18, at Cromer, Norfolk, the wife of Doctor A C Shaw-Mackenzie, of a daughter, by Cable
TURNER—October 3, at Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Lieut-colonel G H Turner 12th Baluchistan Infantry of a daughter.
WOOD—Sept 21, at The Beeches, Harlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, wife of Capt C S Wood, 1st East Yorkshire Regt,

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—MACKENZIE—September 29, at St Oswald's Church Thornton in Lonsdale, by the Revd. J. Turner, Vicar of Ingleton, Ivan Campbell Boyd, Bombay District Police, son of James S. Boyd, Bean Site, Sevenoaks to Margaret, daughter of late Thomas Mackenzie of Achnaland, Rossshire N B
BOWER—NEWALL—Oct 3, at Christ Church, Crouch End, F L Bower to Mary Laidel, daughter of Col S Newall, C B
BRYCE—BARCLAY—Sept 28, at St Mark's, North Audley Street, C A Bryce (late Coldstream Guards) to Mrs R Barclay, daughter of the late General C Ives.
BUXTON—GRIMSTON—Sept 28, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Lieut B Buxton, R N, to Hermione, daughter of the Earl of Verulam.
GWYER—GRAHAM—Oct 4, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, W E Gwyer, Indian Army, 10th Jats, to Mary Neville Graham, daughter of R B Graham, late 7th Bengal Cav.
MILNE—WARD—Sept 28, at the Parish Church, Lillington, Warwickshire, N P H Milne, Colonel 17th Lancers, to Evelyn Mary Williams Ward, daughter of the Rev R C Ward M A
OWEN—SMART—Sept 29, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt W Owen, late Oxfordshire Light Inf, to Kate Constance, daughter of the late J H Smart,
SMITH—HARMAN—Sept 22, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Major E Smith, Royal Field Art, to Lilian Ethel, daughter of Col C E Harman, late of the Connaught Rangers,

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Sept 26, at Jermyn Street, Col D M Allen, late of the 1st West India Regt, aged 50.
BROOK—Oct 3 at Madeley Court, Hemingford Grey, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, Major-Gen, R C Brook, late colonel commanding 40th South Lancashire Regt,
BROOKING—Sept 29, at Chevington Grove, Bury St Edmunds, A Brooking, late 53rd Regt, aged 50.
EARLE—Sept 28, at Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, Major-Gen W H S Earle, late Bengal Staff Corps,
GUISE—Sept 29, at Brighton, Major H Guise, late Royal Art aged 46.
SMYLY—Sept 25, at Monkstown, Dublin, Augusta Amelia, widow of Major-Gen P A Smyly, late 99th Regt, aged 74.
WATON—Sept 30, at Victoria Street, Westminster, Sir W J Watson, Bart, aged 68,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

RAWKE—October 19, at Mussoorie; the wife of the Hon'ble E Julian Hawke, of a son
HOWDEN—October 17, at Poonamallee, the wife of G H Howden, of a son
HUGO—October 18, at Sirnerpore via Mhow, C I the wife of Captain J H Hugo 1 M S of a son
HANKIN—October 20, at Secunderabad the wife of A C Hankin, of a daughter
LINDESAY—October 16, at Jhelum, the wife of Major A L Lindesay; 24th Punjabis; of a daughter
MARSHALL—October 9, at Naini, U P, the wife of Claude V Marshall, E I S, of a daughter
STRATTON—October 16, at Landour, the wife of Captain C H Stratton, R A M C, of a son
WEBB—October 13, at Agrail, Tirhoot, the wife of Bonville Webb of a son
WALTON—October 18, at Cawnpore, the wife of H G Walton, C S, of a son

MARRIAGES.

COCHRANE—FAWCETT—October 6, at Wellington, Nilgiris, by the Rev H Welchman, B A, Captain G L Cochrane, of the Durham Light Infantry, to Mabel Constance Frances, daughter of Mr F Fawcett of the Madras Police
RICHARDSON—PEPPE—October 10, at St Paul's Cathedral Ranchi, by the Rev E Whitley, B A, S P G, assisted by the Rev W Shaw, B A, Dublin University Mission, Henry Richardson, Officiating Inspector of Works, Bhagalpur Circle, P-W D, eldest son of Nicholas Goehn Richardson, Esq, of Teagum Co, Galway, to Delia Fanny, younger daughter of Thomas Fraser Peppe, Esq. of Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.
SLASER—OLLCORN—Oct 15, at St Thomas Church, Middleton Row Calcutta by the Rev F Vondeargel, Arthur William, eldest son of William Slater Esq, Bawlees, Westmoreland, to Muriel Anne, second daughter of Robert Oldcorn Esq, the Sound, Kendal, Westmorelahd,

DEATHS.

GIBBS—October 16, at Ritterdon House, Vepery Madras, chest failure, Eva wife of Mr R H Gibbs, and youngest daughter of the late Mr R M Brocken, (Calcutta Amt), aged 30 years
O'BRIEN—October 15, at Childer's Lodge, Landour Mussoorie, Mrs James O'Brien, aged 66 years

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h, 32m. High water, 10-57m, 11-32s. Low water, 5-18m., 5-22s.

Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

FAIR.—The annual Sabbaiath fair will be held at Sonapur, Dhobie Talao to-day.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Balaprasad Shivlal, a Hindu, aged twenty-seven, was on Friday afternoon going along Kalbadevi Road, when he was knocked down by a horse attached to a private conveyance. He sustained a fracture of the ribs, which necessitated his removal to the Cooculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Gunpatram Bhugwandas, a sweetmeat seller of Mombadevi, has reported to the police that a servant whom he had engaged only three days before, stole ornaments of the value of Rs. 470 from a box in his shop on the 10th instant and absconded. The servant who is a native of Allahabad is being sought for.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The advertised moonlight excursion round the Bombay Harbour came off on Saturday night when the steamship Savitri left, Apollo Bunder with about two hundred excursionists on board. The steamer was provided with refreshments and a string band was also in attendance to enliven the pleasure trip. A high wind was blowing at the time the Savitri left but beyond that nothing unusual occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursionists. The party proceeded towards Hog Island and after cruising round the harbour for about two hours, returned to the bunder.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Kolbhat Street, Girgaum, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Krishnabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of Nana Ambooji, a bullock cart driver. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband in Tara Naikin's Wadi off Kolbhat Street. For the last four years she had been suffering from slow fever, which emaciated her body and deranged her mind. She often said she was tired of life. She was missed from home early yesterday morning and on a search being made, her body was found floating in a well, close by the house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PRESENTATION OF A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.—At a fairly large gathering of Hindus at Nawroji Hill, 1st Road, Dongri, yesterday afternoon a congratulatory address was presented to Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandeker on his being elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and an Honorary Life-Member of the St. John Ambulance Society. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who presided sketched the public life of Dr. Dandeker and he was followed by several speakers who knew Dr. Dandeker in his private as well as public life. They all extolled his efforts in the course of sanitation. The congratulatory address which was worded in Marathi was then presented to Dr. Dandeker by the Chairman amidst applause. Dr. Dandeker in reply thanked those present for the encouragement and good-will shown to him. Amongst those present were Seth Chanmoolji, Banker to H. H. the Raja of Ratlam, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldass, Pershotam Balkrishn Joshi, Anandrao Narayan Dharadha, Kashanji Nathoo Sailor, N. G. Pawar, Dalvi Pleader and others.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. STEAMERS.

THE R. I. M. steamer Lawrence, Commander A. Rowland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahammarah, which port she left on the 13th instant. She brought Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Know and 3 natives as passengers.

The R. I. M. S. Comet, Commander E. Stocken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Baghdad, which she left on 20th September. She came here for repairs.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday after noon Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Framji Ratanji Surveyor Assistant Engineer, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust with falsifying the muster-roll and pay abstracts of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by entering in them names of the individuals as being present at work, well knowing they were not and thereby inducing the Trustees to pay out money. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Serval, solicitors and Mr. Velinker pleader defended the accused Surveyor. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dorabji Nassarwanji Kuka who has been made an approver.

Amongst the witnesses summoned by the prosecution to appear in Court and give their evidence, was Shapurji Khurshedji, a Parsi contractor of Deolali. This witness did not attend the Court on the ground that he was ill and sent in a medical certificate to say that he had been suffering from heart disease and was too ill to attend the Court. Captain A. R. Mercado, of the Subordinate Medical Department, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Deolali, gave evidence in support of the certificate given by him regarding Shapurji's illness. Captain Mercado said Shapurji had been suffering from a cardiac affection and had been confined to bed for the last three weeks. In the opinion of the witness, Shapurji was not able to travel to Bombay to give his evidence in this case. Against this testimony Superintendent Sloane gave his evidence. Mr. Sloane stated that when he saw Shapurji in Deolali on the 3rd instant, the man did not look ill. From what he spoke to him, witness took him to be the healthiest man in Deolali, where he had been living for the last forty years.

The Magistrate ordered another summons to be issued returnable on Saturday next.

Benjamin Reuben, carpenter's mistri in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr Acworth said he had been in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust for the last two years and a half. He was engaged by the accused. After he was engaged he was sent to Deolali by the accused, although his name had been entered in the muster-roll of the Port Trust by Kaka. He had to survey and supervise the carpenters' work at Deolali, which the accused said was not properly done. He had been in Deolali for about a month and a half. When he went to Deolali he saw several Port Trust carpenters at work there. They were Bhicoo Baban, Tatoo Nathoo, Rama Tatoo, Baboo Sonoo and Mahadoo Succaram. During the time witness had been at Deolali, he received nothing on account of his pay. On his return from Deolali he went to the accused and asked him for his pay. The accused told him to go to Kaka to have a bill made out by him and to receive his pay from him. Witness did receive his pay from Kaka.

Ananta Raghunath, carpenters' mistri in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust examined by Mr. Acworth said he had been in the employ of the Port Trust for the last twenty-five years. He received his instructions either from the accused, who was his immediate superior or from Kaka. Witness knew Baboo Sonoo, Bhicoo Babaji, Narayan Govind, Tatoo Nathoo, Mahadoo Succaram and Rama Tatoo, all of whom were carpenters in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. Under orders of the accused, witness told these carpenters to go to Deolali. He did not remember the date, but it was during the Mohurrum that he told these men to go to Deolali.

Bhicoo Babaji, carpenter in the employ of the

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1904.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF EMPIRE.

LORD RONALDSHAY, a former A.-D.-C. of Lord Curzon, and who some time ago gave us an interesting volume of "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky," has now, through Messrs. Blackwood, published a more pretentious work of the same class, "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" he calls it, but it deals with more than one Empire, and it is not plain which he means, Indian, Russian, Chinese or Japanese—all are touched upon. Politics, sport and travel are all included, but are in no sense jumbled up together as might be supposed. Perhaps it would have been well to give us two volumes, but the politics by themselves, though sufficiently Conservative would scarcely have met a ready sale and the sport might have gone to put the first volume into a second and amplified edition. But there is a freshness and candour about the work as it stands which is commendable, and we anticipate it will meet a ready demand. It has been said of travellers, remarks Lord Ronaldshay, in his preface, that they forgot much that they have seen and remember much that they have not. He claims that this cannot be said of him, for, if he pleads guilty to the former charge, he hopes he may conscientiously take exception to the latter, since it was his practice, whenever seeing anything of interest or learning anything of importance from reliable sources, to take instant note of it on the spot. He has endeavoured to place, and, we think, succeeded in placing before the public an account of some of the less accessible countries of Asia, and of the problems to which their existence and present position give rise, which may appeal equally to the general reader and to the student of Eastern questions. The range of his travel extends from Yokohama to Constantinople, through China, Manchuria, Siberia, Bokhara, Transcaspia, Persia and Turkey-in-Asia. The countries of Asia have for him an extraordinary fascination, but he does not profess that a journey of ten thousand miles was, by any means, one of unalloyed pleasure and amusement. There was nothing even remotely amusing in long hours in the saddle at caravan pace across the desert steppe of Mesopotamia, but a given reality about the limitless and forbidding expanse of an Asian desert which inspired feelings of anything but merriment. The vastness of it he found to fill him with awe; the silence and absence of life weighed heavily upon him, the hovering vulture and the starving white skeleton of pony or camel spoke only of death. Everything was so real and so stern, he felt that to smile would be impossible in those surroundings; the inexorable reality of life and death was on all sides forced upon him. But even the desert had an end and haltingly at first and then with more confidence signs of humanity appear. The waters of a great river roll placidly by, the most priceless blessing in a thirsty land. The bleak steppe is behind and before the traveller rise the remnants of mighty nations.

The chapters on sport are as well written as those on travel. His experiences were not always satisfactory. After wild sheep in the Siberian Altai on one occasions he crouched within three hundred yards of four magnificent rams, unable even to cover them with his rifle and then, having with much labour crawled out of sight, once more had made one wild desperate rush to get round them, reached his goal and looked behind his cover to see nothing. For, not a sign of a living creature was to be seen; rams and ewes alike had vanished as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up, and the day which had begun so brightly ended in a dismal ride in the dark, over miles of execrable ground that lay between him and camp. In Mongolia bad luck came to an end; still big rams seemed difficult to find, and when found still more difficult to approach, but a great day came—one of those red-letter days which stand out so clearly in the life of a sportsman. At the end of two hours, Lord Ronaldshay found himself in a fairly favourable position only to find the sheep rush helter-skelter downhill. Another long stalk followed, the sportsman creeping along a watercourse and then a long run under cover. "A moment to get breath and then—but all thought of the next step was instantly banished. A puff of wind or the sound of a falling stone reached the still invisible rams and the next moment they were streaming back across the valley." However, two good specimens were secured before night-fall to the delight of both sportsman and his shikari who shrieked a triumphant war-whoop and danced a wild fandango across the valley bottom and half way up the opposite hill side. A more exciting and even more satisfactory day came later when two rams were bowled over with a right and left. The first ram fell dead to the shot, struck at the base of the neck, but the second went gaily away with a broken hind-leg, and a ram with a broken leg, as was very soon found, is by no means an easy beast to get on terms with, especially when the inherent and combined stupidity of two Kalmuks has also to be reckoned with. Twice they put themselves on the skyline and rightened away the beast, but a lucky shot finally brought him down and completed a bag of ten rams and a gazelle in fourteen days' shooting—an excellent bag, remarks the author, considering the bare nature of the country and the wildness of the game. The Oriyaas valley, "far away in the heart of Asia, where remote Cathay holds shadowy dominion over nomad Kirgiz and Kalmuk" by the waters of a great river which roll placidly through a broad grassy plain, is the sportsman's paradise, and Lord Ronaldshay not only tells him how to get them and how to kill ibex, wapiti and roe-deer, when he does.

As a politician Lord Ronaldshay is very much a disciple of Lord Curzon. Considering the subject of Russia and England in Asia, he recognises that since the awaking of Japan, the commercial rivalry of western nations, notably of Germany and he improved communications which have opened up the markets of the Eastern world of late years and introduced additional competing forces into the arena, the exclusive claims of the two countries must inevitably undergo modification in the future. Making every allowance for this, Lord Ronaldshay reaserts that the one nation that confronts England now, as in the past, whether it be across the waters of the Euxine or over the crumpled outline of the Persian highlands, or from behind the rugged buttresses of her Indian stronghold that she directs her gaze, is, and for long must continue to be, Russia. Whose, he asks, are the serried ranks that a century ago were to have been hurled against the bastions of India, whose, the insinuating diplomacy that is even now undermining the glacis of our Indian fort, preparing the ground for the lodgment of a hostile force and opening out an avenue of approach whereby to render us vulnerable to a flank attack? Russia's! Whose, the grey-clad sentinel who through all the clash of conflicting interests stands threateningly on the shores of the Eastern Sea, a menace to British commercial aspirations and to the peace of the nations of the world? The answer is for ever the same—Russia's." Wherefore, he would have his readers remember that the antagonism and the irreconcilable nature of the ambitions of Great Britain and Russia form one leading factor to be borne in mind when reviewing the problem of Asia, and yet another, the point of view from which Asiatic questions should be regarded. "For, as India is the pivot of British supremacy in the East, so questions dealing with the East should be looked at largely from an Indian point of view" and the safeguarding of India must ever remain "one of the cardinal articles of the belief of British statesmen, for, as was long since observed by India's present Viceroy 'without India the British Empire could not exist.'" To effect that safe-guarding Lord Ronaldshay would have us cry "hands off" to every one on all sides, Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet and as far eastwards as Assam. He rightly holds that we must have them in the hands of friendly, or at any rate, inocuous peoples, and kept free from the control of a strong and possibly—therefore probably—hostile Power. He would keep Germany out of the Persian Gulf and would have us make the Baghdad railway, if ever it is made. Germany in sole and indisputed control of Mesopotamia and the hinterland of the Persian Gulf would be bad, though Russia with her long land frontier, already stretching from Armenia to Chinese Turkestan, with its ingrained tendency towards expansion to the south would be infinitely worse. England, and England only is the country Lord Ronaldshay believes in, and says he in conclusion: "with courageous and far-seeing statesmen at the helm, backed by the heart and feeling of the British people, inspired by a true appreciation of the responsibilities of a world-wide Empire, the ship of State, whose ensign flies as the emblem of civilisation, peace and justice on every sea, may be trusted to steer safely through the storm-tossed waters of the Eastern hemisphere." So mote it be.

MYSORE STATE.

IT was a record of excellent work and substantial progress that Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, the Dewan of Mysore, unfolded in his address to the Representative Assembly on Friday. Cordial testimony of the admirable results achieved during the year was given by Native and European representatives alike. The State has been fortunate in securing a succession of able administrators who have carried on the work of progress begun under British guidance, and each succeeding year increases the reputation of Mysore as an ably administered and prosperous Native State. Sir Krishna Murti has not escaped criticism since his accession to the Dewanship, but the record of the past year affords ample evidence that the high state of efficiency attained under his predecessor has been well maintained. Among administrative reforms introduced during the year, has been the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner with duties distinct from those of the Revenue Councillor. The execution of reforms recently introduced in the State Account Department has been secured by the appointment of a Comptroller selected from the British Service. Reforms have been introduced also in the Revenue and General Secretariat where a financial branch has been organised. More tangible evidence of good work is, however, afforded by the progress made with the second Cauvery power installation. Nearly ten and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on this work during the year. It will shortly be completed and is expected to begin to be profitable from the second half of the current year. The first installation of the Electrical Power Works is already yielding a handsome revenue. Extraordinary expenditure was incurred in repairing breaches in the Palar series of tanks in the Kolar district, and on account of the Palace reconstruction, the Gold Field water supply, the Varikanane project, the improvement of Mysore city, the Empress Memorial and installation and Delhi Durbar charges. The total of this exceptional outlay came to over twenty-two and three quarter lakhs. For the current year there is a programme of extraordinary expenditure on useful projects amounting to thirty-four and a half lakhs. Towards this there is an estimated revenue from special sources of about twenty-eight and a half lakhs of rupees. The estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for the current year show a surplus of about a lakh. Last year's financial results show a revenue of Rs. 2,14,31,063 and an expenditure which in spite of the exceptional outlay was but Rs. 4,65,000 in excess of the income. Rs. 7,20,360 were spent on railways which yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,08,796. The estimate of railway expenditure for the new year provides for some outlay on the construction of new lines. Three lines have been estimated for, but only the Nanjangad-Erode line is marked as an early undertaking.

In agricultural matters much has been done for the improvement of cultivation. The teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced at the normal school and certain holdings have been selected for cultivation on model lines to serve as object lessons to the ryots. The Government have also assisted, by granting facilities, to introduce the cultivation of rubber in the State, and have helped planters by removing restrictions on the cultivation of cardamoms. Agricultural Banks have not been a success in Mysore, probably because the State set out to do too much for the individual with the result that the directors and members of the banks exhibited little energy in making the institutions useful. It is now being considered whether an Act on the lines of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of the Government of India should be adopted in Mysore. Technical instruction is provided for by several industrial schools in the State, and during the year the school at the Capital has been re-organised with satisfactory results. At Channapatna a school has been opened for the revival of the decaying local manufactures of steel musical wires and lacquer articles for which the town was once famous. A weaving school and classes for carpentry and drawing have been established at Dodhillapur, weaving schools have been recently opened at two other places and schools for carpentry drawing and blacksmiths' work have been newly established at Chitaldrug and Hole-Narsipur. The result of sending students to be trained in sericulture is seen in the appointment of the first five as Inspectors to visit the silk rearing villages to instruct the people in the best methods of rearing silk worms. In other directions, beneficial measures have been taken for the industrial and economic advancement of the State, and not the least important has been the rearrangement of the conditions affecting the mining industry to the advantage of new and struggling concerns. The conclusion forced upon one by the Dewan's review of what has been done in all departments of the State is that in all that makes for prosperity and material well-being the Government of Mysore is imbued with an enterprising and go-ahead spirit. The latest instance of this is supplied by the grant towards the representation of Mysore products at the coming Bombay Exhibition.

LORD KITCHENER leaves Simla on the 29th instant for Karachi. He will afterwards journey by special train across India, halting at various places en route to Calcutta, which he will reach about the middle of November. Thereafter His Excellency will proceed to Burma, via Assam and Manipur.

GENERAL F. S. GWATKIN proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia.

SIR WALTER COLVIN arrived in Bombay on Saturday, from Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia.

MAJOR CLEVELAND, I.M.S., and party will leave for Kabul almost immediately, as the escort is awaiting them at Dakka.

MR. DOBBS, who recently returned from Herat and Kabul, will be one of the members of the Mission which is being sent to the Amir.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Woodroffe as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Ameer Ali, C. I. E., retired.

MAJOR MALLESON, head of the Intelligence Branch, and Captain Brooke, A. D. C. to Lord Kitchener, will probably accompany the Mission to Kabul.

GENERAL MACDONALD has left three companies of the 40th Pathans at Gyantse, where they will remain for the present. It is believed the road will not remain blocked with snow for any considerable time, as the winter has not yet set in.

IT is understood that the party accompanying Mr. Dane to Kabul is likely to comprise Mr. H. R. C. Webb, C.S., as Secretary and Major W. Mallason, R. A., Captain Victor Brooke, A. D. C., to the Commander-in-Chief and also one British Doctor as staff. No troops will accompany the Mission from India, His Highness the Amir providing all necessary escorts.

IT is probable that a statement will shortly be issued showing how matters are shaping in the matter of public improvements in Simla. The grant of twenty lakhs by the Government of India for this purpose should go a long way to secure many desirable changes in the station.

THE other day a little boy, three and a half years old, the son of a merchant named Holtz, fell between the step of the Berlin Electric Underground Railway and the platform, and coming into direct contact with the electric current, was killed instantly. In England, no doubt, a bereaved father, in similar circumstances, would bring an action against the company for damages. In Germany, however, things seem to be managed differently for it appears that the public prosecutor has instituted proceedings against Herr Holtz for contributory negligence in allowing his little boy to fall on to the line.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, addressing a crowded audience in Chicago, said:—"Our race is dying. There are more old men and children and fewer young men and women in Ireland than in any other country. The death of the race can only be warded off by acting in the living present." The speaker predicted that before the oldest man in the audience died Ireland would have won a good measure of self-government. Resolutions were passed declaring that "the certain fixed and positive demand of the Irish people is and for ever shall be Home Rule." This was explained to mean that the Irish Parliament should assemble upon the soil of Ireland.

THE performance of "The Dead Lion," a new play by the well-known German dramatist, Oscar Blumenthall, which was to have been brought out at the Berliner Theater during the coming winter has just been prohibited by Herr von Borries, the head of the Berlin police, on the ground of its "unmistakable representation of certain events of contemporary history." The play turns on the conflict during the 14th century, between a young and impulsive Spanish monarch, and his aged but powerful Minister. The author, however, admits that the occurrences which took place before and after Bismarck's resignation have supplied him with material for his drama. The whole German Press expresses surprise at this "tutelage in thoughts and feelings" on the part of the police authorities.

ON Tuesday, the 18th instant, for the first time for twelve years, Jupiter, the belted giant of the solar system, culminated in his brilliancy, for he came in opposition, that is, he was in the opposite quarter of the heavens from the sun, with the earth in a straight line between the two. This exceptionally favourable position for observation occurs only once in twelve years. His full, round face, says Mr. E. V. Heward, in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review," is suffused with a radiance fully 50 per cent. higher than he shows when he is in the Spring opposition. This was the great opportunity of astronomers all over the world, and it is hoped that they will have succeeded in unravelling the mystery which still shrouds the peculiar feature called the Great Red Spot, a phenomenon that for years has been the wonder of the astronomical world.

THE HANDICAP OF MARRIAGE.

(BY CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.)

IN a letter to the "Times," a little while ago, I wrote to draw attention to the growing importance of the economic factor in the matter of marriage, and insisted that the chief cause of its growth was the increasing exigencies of the modern woman. I also pointed out how the handicap was operating, more or less, in all classes except the highest, and instanced the case of the assistant master and the draper's assistant. It seems I might have added the army officer and the bank clerk. I also noted the effect of the housing difficulty on our artisan population in the towns, and I wound up with a hint at the danger of what one paper neatly describes as a revolution in morality.

No one, apparently, thought fit to make a frontal attack in reply in the "Times," but flanking movements in other papers have been numerous. Some have been made with a view of turning the position I have taken up, writes Mr. Cloudesley Brereton in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and a good many others with a view of supporting it. There are few criticisms to which I care to reply, because I want to get on to what seems to me the heart of the question. One or two superior or superficial writers practically described the whole question as the silliest of the silly season. Now, to judge by the analogy of France, in which in some ways people generally are more sensitive to coming changes in questions of world-wide importance, discussion on this kind and kindred subjects is bound to come whether such writers like or no. The old order changeth. Discussion on the old political shibboleths and abstract beliefs of the early Victorian type based as they are on a discredited and discarded psychology, is doomed to an early extinction. Political discussion we shall always have with us, but its interest will probably rather centre in such economic questions as Tariff Reform, which ultimately concern the nutrition of the nation, or social questions which in their final shape concern its reproduction, or, in other words, questions which deal with the preservation of the individual or the preservation of race. I have not been a little amused to find myself dubbed in one or two instances, pessimist and misogynist. I trust the rest of my present letter may disabuse my critics. I certainly should not have thought of writing if I had not had the steadfast hope that things might be improved, and if I am a misogynist at all, it is only because I have been privileged to know and admire certain superior specimens of the truly modern woman, that I have a lesser appreciation of sundry all too prevalent feminine types of to-day. "Le mieux est toujours l'ennemi du bien and here the "bien" seems to be of rather uncertain quality into the bargain.

A review of what has appeared in the Press gives me no grounds for substantially modifying my opinion. When the "Daily Mail" decides to shut down correspondence on the subject owing to the receipt of some "hundreds of letters" giving the painful side of the question, I do not think I need waste time by citing evidence. I would only add that, of course, man's selfishness is also a factor as well as the rising standard of life and comfort; but these do not seem to have increased so much in the last quarter of a century as the exigencies of the modern woman. To what are these exigencies due? An answer can only be found by an analysis of the etat d'ame of the woman of feeling. In a word, the solution must be sought in a rapid examination of what she is and why she is what she is.

We will take the second query first. Now, I do not think it can be denied that the whole relation of the sexes in matrimony have been revolutionised during the last fifty years. We have only to recall the relaxations and reforms which have taken place in the marriage laws themselves, as regards, for instance conjugal rights and the property of married woman, to mention no other in order to see that the seraglio age is passing away and that the Englishman can no longer be regarded, as someone has said, "as a Turk with one wife." Personally I applaud the change. But the greater freedom thus accorded to women has allowed her to reproduce on a public scale the ideals of the seraglio, together with those of the market-place, which she has copied from men. Her vanity to dazzle not only her husband, but all the world, comes from the one, her longing for irresponsible freedom and equality from the other. Can we call this increase in the "peacock" instinct, and this "protective mimicry" of certain one-sided male ideals, an unmixed gain, especially when we regard the comparative fall in those domestic virtues which used to be regarded as the gilt-edged securities of married life? Yet, is the fault hers? That is the critical question. Those who have a good deal of the old Adam in them will gladly impute the fault to the modern Eve. For my part, I must admit that the fault is mainly on the side of men, because, women have never yet had a fair chance of educating women. Could we, the so called rational sex, have done anything more inconsistent? We have granted women a greater liberty in material matters, yet what have we done, until recently, to allow her to prepare herself, to adapt herself, to the new freedom? We have given her an education of a kind, but it has been an education whose programmes, aims, and ideals have had to be copied from that which was meant to prepare men, or else have been controlled, if not at every stage, yet at headquarters, by men only. Much of the dissatisfaction felt with our primary education is due to the fact that until recently we have allowed it to be exclusively managed at the top by men, and by men who (save the mark!) never dreamed that education must be a preparation for life, not the mere plastering on of accomplishments, or the cramming down of information. The fault has not been with the teachers, or inspectors either, but with the old unreformed Board of Education.

I do not wish to seem to depreciate what women have done under such circumstances. Rather, I want to help them. For there was never a time when there was more need for women, the best women, to have a preponderating say in women's education. The equality of women is inevitable, sooner or later. Woman is more and more becoming the partner of man, not merely his plaything or his housekeeper. Heaven forfend that the equality should come too soon, before the women are ripe for it. Every business man knows that a person is not made more efficient merely by being granted more privileges, but by being given opportunities of learning his or her share of the business. It is not enough to give the power of drawing cheques, one must also give opportunities for learning what they are drawn for. One cannot help feeling that unless woman is given a free hand she will never be able to think out the ideas requisite for her new position in life, much less be able to spread them among her own sex. The greater the freedom, the greater her sense of responsibilities must be, if the coming equality is not to end disastrously for all. I for one have sufficient faith in the sex to believe implicitly that, given the opportunity, women will enrich the world with ideals that have never had due weight or utterance by the side of which the present "peacock" or merely "protective mimicry" ideals will seem incredibly mean and tawdry; not that I fear for the permanent degradation of the old-fashioned virtues; they will be but re-stated to meet the new needs of the age. I doubt if we always recognise how "mothers," in the words of Pere Didon, and for that matter many unmarried women also, are "the bottomless reservoirs of terrible forces of feeling." Do we realise what a potent addition would be made to the life-force of the nation were these forces properly organized? True, they can be only properly organized when certain cardinal facts are looked in the face. We must frankly acknowledge the presence of sex instinct and sex jealousy. Only then can we say in our hearts what is the social justice to be meted out to women. Only then, when women deliberately recognise the validity of these factors, will they be able to formulate just judgments and just claims.

(Concluded on page 6.)

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

ARMIES RECUPERATING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT BATTLE.

THE ALLANTON RELEASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.

General Sakharoff reports no fighting yesterday.

Both armies maintain their positions.

Continual reconnaissances are made.

The Russians during a fog brought in another Japanese gun abandoned close to the Japanese position in front of Lone Tree Hill.

The Baltic Squadron has entered the North Sea.

At the request of the Russian Red Cross Society, the Italian Red Cross Society is also sending an expedition to Manchuria.

LONDON, October 22.

The "Standard's" correspondent with General Kuroki at Yentai says General Kuropatkin is concentrating his troops for the defence of Mukden within three lines of works, the first along the Shaho, the second along the Hanho and the third close to Mukden.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian wounded at the battle of Shaho were 55,868 and the killed are estimated at 12,000.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have abandoned precipitately the village of Shahopu on the south bank of the Shaho, leaving a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Reuter, wiring from the Russian head-quarters on the 22nd, says that both armies are comparatively inactive and are replenishing their ammunition.

There are indications of an early renewal of the battle.

The Russians intend again to take the offensive.

A Russian Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg calling out for immediate active service, the Reserves in 120 military districts hitherto untouched.

The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg has annulled the judgment given by the Vladivostock Court, regarding the Allanton and has ordered the immediate release of the vessel and cargo.

LONDON, October 23.

Reuter wires from Tokio that an official announcement states the Russians are massing against the Japanese Right.

Two hundred Cavalry have crossed the Taitseho, east of Pensihu, and are advancing westward.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government on Saturday night:—Marshal Oyama reports: There was no change in the situation at the front on Friday. The Russian guns so far captured by the Left Army are forty-three whereof twenty-seven were taken by the Left column and sixteen by the Right column. The scouts found on Thursday night 200 Russians dead near Changliangpao.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government:—

Marshal Oyama reports: Investigation completed up to the 22nd instant regarding the Russian losses in the Shaho battle shows that there were about 500 prisoners and 10,550 Russian corpses. The booty is guns 45, shells 6,920, rifles 5, 474, ammunition 78,000 etc. The enemy's corpses were all buried with military honours. The Russian total casualties are estimated at sixty thousand. Further investigation is still proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

President Roosevelt's Decision.

CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED.

LONDON, October 21.

President Roosevelt is about to despatch invitations for a Conference and in a few days will ask the Powers to suggest a date of meeting.

The statement made on the 5th instant, that he had decided to defer the Conference till after the war was over, was unofficial, though it appeared to be authoritative.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Renewal of an Old Arrangement.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Russian Military Attache at Berlin has been attached to the person of the Kaiser and the German Military Attache at St. Petersburg has been attached to the person of the Tsar as in the days of Alexander the second and William the first. This renewal of an old arrangement is regarded as indicating the close personel and political bond between the two Governments and the complete confidence of the Russian military authorities in the friendliness of the German.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The latest bulletin regarding Lady Curzon states that there is still some discomfort locally, but the general improvement is maintained.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Lady Curzon has passed a comfortable day.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

Australia's exportable wheat surplus is estimated half a million tons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Modification of the Treaty.

MEDAL FOR THE FORCE.

LONDON, October 21.

The King has commanded a special medal to be conferred on the members of the Tibet Mission and force in recognition of their severe labours and excellent conduct.

The "Times" strongly urges the prompt ratification of the Tibet Treaty. Government, it says, has doubtless decided to modify certain points in the hastily concluded Treaty in accordance with the assurances which they generously gave to Russia, but the sooner the revision is completed the more likely is the Treaty to attain its object.

THE DEAD SPANISH PRINCESS.

COURT MOURNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 22.

The following "Gazette" extraordinary is published:—Intelligence having been received of the death of her Royal Highness Dona Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, sister of his Majesty the King of Spain, Court mourning is ordered for ten days, beginning from the 20th October. When attending at Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO KASHMIR.

Lord Ampthill and party leave Simla on November 12th for Kashmir. They arrive at Srinagar about the 16th and remain in Kashmir about a fortnight.

Under present arrangements his Excellency will arrive in Calcutta about the 4th or 5th December, but this depends upon the actual date of Lord Curzon's return to India.

ANOTHER SHOOTING INCIDENT NEAR POONA.

OFFICERS MOBBED AND DETAINED.

POONA, Oct. 23.

On Sunday last Captain Gibson, R. A. M. C., accompanied by another officer, went out from Kirkee for buck shooting in the neighbourhood of Jeur, a station on the G. I. P. line. The officers succeeded in wounding a buck in proximity to the village of Limbora and in order to stalk the animal effectively one of the officers barrowed a blanket from a villager. Not finding the blanket useful the Officer returned the article to the villager and thanked him for the loan. The villager seemed to think that something more tangible than salaams should meet the case. Not getting anything he made no remark but went away, returning with about a dozen or more of his fellow villagers who surrounded the officers, stopped the car, unyoked the bullocks and refused to allow them to proceed any further. Captain Gibson demanded to know the reason, and the villagers declared the officers had shot one of their number when firing at the buck. Captain Gibson told them to produce the man which after some hesitation they did. The man brought forward was asked if he was the man who had been shot and, if so, where he had been hit. The man pointed to a bald patch on his head caused by a bullet. Captain Gibson being a doctor saw that the man's statement was fictitious, but offered to go with the villagers to the patel or to the police at Jeur station. The villagers refused, but insisted upon detaining the officers for two hours. Meanwhile they managed to send word to the police at Jeur station. When the villagers discovered this and saw what their bukshish was not forthcoming and that the police might come soon, they agreed to let the officers go. The officers on arriving at Jeur station reported the matter to the Police and Mr. Dubois, the District Superintendent of Police, is making enquiries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of ninety days' special privilege leave to officers and subordinates subject to military rules who were employed in connection with the Aden Boundary Commission or in the various operations in the Aden Hinterland connected with the protection of the Commission and who were unable to take privilege leave during the last twelve months. This special privilege leave must be taken before the 31st December 1905.

The Government of India have sanctioned the band allowance of British Cavalry Regiments and Infantry Battalions in India being increased from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200 per annum with effect from the 2nd August 1904. Bandmasters' allowance will be increased at the same time from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,050 per annum.

Captain Elliot, West African Frontier force, has been posted to the 58th Battery, R F A, India, and 2nd-Lieutenant Chapman from No. 14 Company to No. 74 Company R. G. A.

Lieutenant General Sir A. Hunter, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Karachi, by the British India S. N. Company's steamer Dumra. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

A NOVEL OF ARMY LIFE.

For some hitherto unexplained reason, most of the military novels, issued nowadays, are written by young ladies. These bread-and-butter misses, it need scarcely be pointed out, seldom know the difference between a bombardier and a bomshell. A really authoritative novel about soldiers, however, is one entitled. "The Queen's Scarlet," which will be published at the end of October by Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham & Co., of New Bond Street, London. The book in question is from the pen of Mr. Horace Wyndham, and describes in an intimate manner life in the ranks, at home and abroad, in barracks and camp, in peace and war, the narrative being cast in the form of a novel. The action commences at an Army Crammer's in South Kensington, and concludes in South Africa. Mr. Wyndham is the author of two other books on military matters, "The Queen's Service," and "Soldiers of the Queen," and is also a regular contributor to the principal magazines and reviews both in England and America. The garrisons dealt with in "The Queen's Scarlet" include those of Dublin, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cape Colony, etc.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 22.

Lieut H B Steen, I M S, from Agra.
Captain C W Crofton, Staff, from England.
Lieut C Pulley, R F A, from Mooltan.
Colonel F S Gwatkin, Indian Army, from Sialkote.
Captain O H Falkner, R A M C, from Cannanore.
Lt-Colonel A W Forbes, Poona Horse, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 22.

Captain C W Crofton, Staff, to Allahabad.
Colonel F S Gwatkin Indian Army, to England.
Captain R D A Fife, Military Secretary to Governor of Madras, to England.
Lieut-Colonel A W Forbes, Poona Horse, to Neemuch.
Major J Hennessy, R A M C, to Aden.

RACING AT POONA.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 22.

The last extra meeting of the Poona Racing Season was held to-day. There was a large attendance and the meeting provided an interesting finish. Details:—

New Comer's Handicap.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Handicap for Maiden Arabs. 6 furlongs.

Mr W Moran's Young Gazelle 7st 11lbs ...Bennett 1
Mr Shamlan's Zuriff, 9st 2lbs .....Foster 2
Aga Shah's Swazi, 7st 12lbs .....Kamad 3
Mr J Talib's Kismut, 9st 6lbs.....C B Mahomed 4

Also ran:—Sabig 8st 7lbs; Random 8st. 3lbs; Calcutta 7st., Redlips 6st. 12lbs. carried 7st. 13lbs; Akyab 6st. 2lbs, carried 6st 12lbs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Swazi; 3 to 1 Young Gazelle, 4 to 1 Zurriff, 5 to 1 Random; 12 to 1 Calcutta and Redlips; any price the others.

Sabib and Akyab were first away, the rest headed by Swazi being close up. Swazi, displaced Sabig at the half mile and at the two furlongs Young Gazelle joined Swazi, the pair turning home together. Up the straight the former came away and won by two lengths. Zuriff, well ridden, came through at the distance and deprived Swazi of second place; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 24secs.

Pony Consolation Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third. Rs. 50. Handicap for ponies 14-2 which have not won Rs. 150 since 1st April 1904. 5 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's Metalgia, 9st 12lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Essajie's Koko, 8st 11lbs.....H Morrison 2
Mr Kelso's Indabba, 7st 12lbs .....Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Min 8st. 1lb. Whitefoot 8st. 1lb. Annie Laurie 6st 8lbs ed. 6st. 11lbs., La France 6st 3lbs ed. 6st. 7lbs.

Betting: Evens, Metalgia, 4 to 1, Koko, Min and Whitefoot, 5 to 1, Indabba, 6 to 1 Annie Laurie and La France.

Annie Laurie made the running with Indabba to the half mile, where Koko and Metalgia lay together with Min last. Koko joined Indabba, at the quarter Annie Laurie falling away and the pair turned down the straight level, but Metalgia now came down full of running and won from Koko by half a length; head between second and third. Time—1 min. 35secs.

Arab Consolations Plate. Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 second, Rs. 50 third. Handicap for Arabs which have not won Rs. 150 since 1st April 1904, 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's Achilles 8st 6lbs.....Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's Adonis 8st 7lbs C B Mahomed 2
Messrs G K and D D's Talisman 9st 2lbs.....Melson 3
Mr Garda's Narunji 9st 10lbs .....Ames 4

Also ran:—Turn of Luck 7st 3lbs. ed. 7st. 9lbs. Smasher 7st.; Emperor 6st. 9lbs. ed 6st. 12lbs. Regular 6st. 6lbs, ed, 6st. 13lbs; Royal Blood 6st.: 3lbs. ed, 7st. 3lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Achilles, 3 to 1 Narunji, 4 to 1 Talisman, 5 to 1 Emperor, 6 to 1 Adonis and Royal Blood, 10 to 1 the others.

Royal Blood set the pace for the first part of the race Emperor being second. At the quarter Adonis went to the front but Achilles was sent along and won by a head, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 53 2-5secs.

Horse Consolation Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, Rs. 100 second, Rs. 50 third. Handicap for horses which have not won Rs. 150 since 1st April 1904, 6 furlongs.

Mr L K Ur's Gun, 7st 9lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr Galstaun's Springlock, 8st 12lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr Finch's Courte Belle, 9st 6lbs .....Morrison 3

Also ran:—Ural 6 to 12.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Springlock; 3 to 1 against Courte Belle; 4 to 1 Gum; and 15 to 1 Ural.

Gum led the whole way and won easily by four lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 16 4-5secs.

Selling Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Shroff's Baktawar, 8st 4lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr Henry's Gendarme, 8st 1lb .....Omerkhan 2
Mr Jacob's Chirag, 7st 6d 7st 5lbs .....Dhondi 3
Mr Saif's Settler, 7st.....Melsom 4

Also ran:—Galib 8st. 13lbs. Guiding Star 7st. 9lbs.: Bahar 7st. 6lbs. Defiance 7st. 3lbs. and Shirazi 7st.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Baktavar; 2 to 1 Bahar; 5 to 1 Settler; 6 to 1 Galib and Guiding Star; 8 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Guiding Star with Gendarme in attendance was first away and led to in the quarter. Baktawar now came up and down the straight Chirag, Gendarme and Baktawar fought out a grand finish, the latter winning by a neck, same distance between second and third. Time—55secs.

Arab Welter Consolation Plate Closed.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. 5 furlongs.

Mr C A Beatty's Vasco, 11st .....Capt Hopwood 1
Mr Orr-Patterson's Playful, 9st 11lbs ...Mr Boose 2
Mr Bennie's Selim, 9st 7lbs carried 9st 10lbs Capt Grove 3
Mr Passey's Silvio, 10st 4lb .....Mr Stewart 4

Also ran:—Surhan 10st. 7lbs.; Mitre 10st. 2lbs.; carried 10st. 3lbs.; Bikanir 10st. 1lb.; Actor 9st 13lbs.

Betting: 6 to 1 against Surhan, 3 to 1 Vasco, 4 to 1 Selim, 5 to 1 Mitre and Bikanir 12 to 1 the others.

Selim made the running. Surhan being badly left, Vasco came into third place at the half mile and Selim, Vasco and Playful entered the straight abreast and a ding dong struggle up the straight resulted in Vasco winning by a head, length between second and third. Time—1min. 14secs.

THE CANTONMENT LAND SUIT.

DECREED AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

POONA, Oct. 23.

The case against Ghaswalla's family sued by the Secretary of State for India was disposed of by Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge. The case was for resuming a portion of land in the Cantonment known as No. 8, Arsenal Road. The main ground on which the resumption was sought was that the site in dispute was granted to defendants' predecesors in title on military or cantonment tenure, by which it was meant that Government alone had proprietory interest in the land, the purchaser being merely a tenant and liable to be removed at the pleasure of Government. Mr. Bowen, acting Government Solicitor, who appeared with Mr. Davar, Government Pleader, Poona, relied on the mass of documentary evidence that was called for from the Secretariat and the Bombay Command offices, also on ancient maps dating as far back as 1825 and 1830 and on jamabandis. The Government prayed that on the resumption being made the Court might order Government to pay to defendants Rs. 500 as compensation for damages consequent on the removing of the superstructure on the site in dispute. Several issues were framed and argued which occupied two months, the principal issue being whether the land in question was occupied on military or cantonment tenure by the defendants' predecessors in title.

The Judge gave a lengthy judgment dismissing the plaint of the Secretary of State with costs. The costs of the subsequently added defendants, namely the Natu family, were ordered to be borne by the defendants.

THE RANCHI COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 22.

At a meeting of the Ranchi Model College Scheme Executive Committee held on the 10th instant, a resolution to the following effect was passed: 'This meeting gratefully accepts the assurance of the Lieut Governor as conveyed in his speech at Belvedere on the 17th September, that he has no intention of abolishing the Presidency College at Calcutta. The meeting also wishes to place on record its appreciation of the statement made by the Lieut.-Governor that the Presidency College at Calcutta should be maintained as a model college for the example of private colleges." Resolutions were also passed forming Divisional Committees.

THE attention of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has been called to the irregularity in the arrival of the French Mail from Europe, and the possibility is suggested of approaching the Postal authorities at Home with a view to improving the present unsatisfactory position. The matter is recognised as being of considerable importance, and is being held over for enquiry and further consideration.

THE TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 23.

The first meeting of Sri Moolam Popular Assembly came off yesterday morning at eleven in the local Victoria Town Hall in the presence of a large and representative gathering headed by the British Resident and state officials. The premises were splendidly decorated and the audience was enthusiastic. The British Resident, though Present, was strictly enjoined to remain a passive spectator.

The following are abstracts from the Dewan's address:—By command of His Highness the Maharajah and in his name I welcome you to this Assembly. You need not be told that this Assembly is the first of its kind ever convened in Travancore and is the outcome of the solicitude of His Highness to ascertain at first hand the wants and wishes of his people through their representatives and also to elicit their opinion, as far as may be, regarding the various measures that may be adopted from time to time for the better government of the country. The constitution of the Assembly and aims and objects with which it has been brought into existence have been already announced to the public. This being the first year and the interval between the constitution of the assembly and the date fixed for its meeting being short, it has not been possible to do more than select members on lines laid down in the scheme. But it may be found possible to create an electorate next year and also to lay down rules for the deliberations and discussions in the Assembly. Whether the Assembly shall be entrusted with the power of electing non-official members to the Legislative Council which some of the more enthusiastic of the well-wishers of the State seem to think should have been granted at the very outset, it depends a great deal upon yourselves. If your representations and discussions are marked by self-restraint, moderation and good sense, this power is bound to come in good time. On the other hand there have not been wanting misgivings in some quarters as to whether the people are sufficiently advanced for the creation of an Assembly constituted even on its present basis. I need not assure you that the Government do not share these misgivings. In point of general intelligence, interest in public affairs, genuine love of the country and, above all, devotion to the ruling Sovereign, there are few countries in India that can claim rivalship with Travancore. The possession of these virtues, so essential to good citizenship, is a sufficient guarantee that you will conduct yourselves in such a manner as to justify the trust so graciously placed in you by His Highness. If you only use your opportunities well, a carrier of great public usefulness lies before you. You can be of great help to the Government, not only in solving some of the administrative questions having direct bearing on the well-being of the people of the State, but be the means of improving social arrangement of large sections of the community and changing some of the customs which operate as shackles on the material progress of the country. Here is a fine field for your co-operation in which agricultural, industrial and trading interests, and representatives of different sections and religions can combine and act in union for the promotion of public good. The distinctive glory of Travancore lies in the fact that sovereigns, especially those who have reigned since the dawn of the nineteenth century and come under the influence of western ideas have given the country laws and adopted the administrative measures which have made Travancore one of the most progressive Native States in India, whether considered from the standpoint of spread of education, the wise and enlightened arrangements made for the administration of justice, the protection of life and property, and above all equality of treatment to all religions.

Owing to the Assembly being summoned so soon after the close of the official year I am not in a position to give you complete statistics regarding the working of different departments. The review of administration will thus be of a general character. The work of settlement has of late been engaging the anxious attention of the Government. Results of different conferences held and the details of the new scheme sanctioned by the Government have already been placed before the public, and it is needless for me to enter into particulars here. The broad fact is that the department which was created in 1883 and intended to last for not more than 9 years, has already been in existence for 21 years. The cost of survey and settlement has exceeded thrice the amount originally estimated. The number of taluks treated as settled is only 10 out of a total of 31 taluks. The scheme now sanctioned provides for the staff of well paid and capable subordinates and officers and lays down simplified procedure which will not only secure economy and expedition, but will remove also hardships of the people to a great extent. It is estimated that the whole work will be completed in 4 years from now at a total cost of 10 lakhs of rupees. Under a revised scheme, it has been found possible to somewhat reduce the annual cost of the department. Also it is well known that in point of education Travancore is ahead of British India and other Native States. In female education also, Travancore maintains its pre-eminence. The Normal school for female teachers which was formerly attached to the vernacular high school was removed to the Girls College and thrown open to all castes. You are already aware that the Government took an important step in regard to primary education during the year under consideration. Government have accepted the responsibility of imparting primary education to all children in the State, irrespective of caste or creed as a first step towards the realisation of this responsibility. The backward classes were taken in hand and the Government have ruled that in regard to schools in which the majority of scholars come from the specified classes, the entire cost of primary education should be borne by the State where there are no such agencies existing. The Government propose to employ their own agency for the purpose. Steps also have been taken for training teachers for these backward class in schools at four principal centres of the State. The Industrial School of Arts at Trivandrum continues to train apprentices in several branches of industry, such as pottery, ivory-carving, carpet-weaving, extraction of plantain fibre, smithery. Besides the two medical students, there are three other students now in Europe in receipt of Government scholarships, one for geology, one for mining and one for agricultural chemistry. The services of these young men will be utilized by the State on their return. An agricultural, demonstration farm is maintained by Government at Trivandrum where indigenous crops are cultivated on improved and scientific methods and exotics are introduced. For the purposes of trial plants, cuttings and seeds are supplied to cultivators who may wish to try the growing of exotics. It is in contemplation to extend the sphere of usefulness of this institution by making it the training ground for teachers, who after they have had a good grounding in theory and practice of agriculture, will be sent out to teach the subject in primary schools.

You may be aware that with a view to improve the system of finance and accounts a Committee had been appointed some three years ago for the drafting of a code. But His Highness, having felt that it would take long time for the code to be finally adopted and actual reforms put in working order, appointed Mr. E. R. Subrayer who had about that time retired from the office of State Comptroller in Mysore, Financial Advisor in the beginning of June last. Within three months he was able not only to frame rules and circulars for introducing an improved system of finance and audit, but succeeded in starting work from the commencement of the current year. The account of the year's administration which you have now listened to will have given you some idea of the salient points in the working of different departments of the State and the more important of measures adopted during the year on behalf of the Government. I thank you for so readily responding to the invitation and coming from great distances at much personal inconvenience.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

END OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 20.

The Simla season is over. The blue-peter of departure is aloft. The signal has many shapes. To the memsaheb, who has spent the hot-season in the hills, it is to be found in the changing tints of Virginia creeper and ferns in the forest, and the blossoming of wild cherry on the khud-side, which herald possible weather for her return to home-duties in the plains. To the regimental officer, on leave, it is the callendar which tells him the fifteenth of October, the commencement of the drill season has come. To the Civilian it is the winter line, that curious straight-cut, upper edge of the Himalayan dust haze which appears in the Simla sky when the autumn harvest below has been reaped and the time for official tours of inspection is here. To everyone it is the emptying station and existence of duty elsewhere to be done.

Special trains are already being run on the Simla railway. The cart-road resounds with tonga-horns. The exodus of the visitors has commenced. The officials are packing up to go. The offices of the Punjab Government close here on 26th. The date of the Government of India's move is still uncertain. Officially, it stands at the 5th November and it is now unlikely to be postponed. In any case heads of departments will proceed, as usual upon their tours.

The course of Lady Curzon's terrible illness has been followed nowhere more anxiously than at Simla. Her Excellency is better known here and consequently even more universally admired and beloved by than in centres where less of her Indian career has been spent. There have been many touching tokens of the feeling which is abroad. The Mahomedans have had special prayers at the principal mosque for her recovery. Cables have been obtained privately from home to supplement Reuter's news of her condition. The second day's races, the United Service Club ball to Lord and Lady Ampthill and Lord Ampthill's proposed shooting trip into the interior were all immediately postponed when serious relapses were reported. There is a general feeling of relief now that the bulletins are less despondent. The patient having been able to stand removal from ancient and insanitary Walmer Castle to a healthier residence, is looked upon as encouraging, but it is recognised that a long time must elapse before recovery can be assured.

The interest which Simla takes in the Tibet Mission has been stimulated during the past week, by the arrival here of Colonel Younghusband and Mr. Clande White, who have to make their report to the Government of India. They have an achievement to record which ranks high amongst the successes of the British Empire, and an early announcement may be expected of honours and decorations in national recognition of what they have done. An expedition has seldom so completely falsified the pessimistic anticipations of its critics or surmounted such immense natural obstacles. The fighting may not have been upon a large scale, in comparison with campaigns elsewhere, though serious enough when reckoned in relation to the necessary smallness of the British force that could be supplied by means of a single narrow path, hundreds of miles in length, over some of the highest mountains in the world, and in a climate which, for a portion of each year, approached the arctic. The direct commercial results of the expedition may or may not prove considerable, but there can be no question of the importance of its immediate political effect, in frustrating foreign complications in territory which marches for a thousand miles with that of Great Britain, and in opening up relations with a people whose geographical position links them indissylutely with the inhabitants of India. The presence of a British garrison at Chumbi will make the position of the political officer at Gyantse a strong one, and it will be strange, under these circumstances, if such a political officer as Mr. O'Conor is unable to cement with friendship, a connection based upon the sure foundation of the respect of the vanquished for those who have both conquered and spared them. The Mission has found no mines of gold or coal, but it has discovered something even more valuable to India in an almost unlimited recruiting ground for brave and hardy mountaineers—men who can withstand extraordinary rigours of climate, have the necessary physique for the handling of artillery and are possessed of the soldierly qualities of obedience to discipline, industry and dogged courage. The Mission has made it possible to look forward to a time when Tibetan corps will be included in the Indian army, and when the Highlanders who fought so bravely in the Karola and at Gyantse will stand with Sikhs and Gurkhas for the maintenance of the Empire of Great Britain. The idea is a practical side. Its fulfilment would do more than provide a needed accession to the supply of Indian recruits. It would break down distrust and suspicion which have hitherto prevented the development of Tibet. Tibetan sepoys on leave, and subadars, rich on monthly pensions, returning, after long service in the Indian army, to the poor upland villages of their homes, would spread knowledge of the British and respect for the Government of India. Cheap labour would flock southward, in increasing quantity, for work in Darjeeling tea gardens and Bengal coal mines, and British goods would find entrance to markets that no clauses in the treaty could open.

The visits of enlightened foreigners to India to study the methods which have made the success of its administration are events of such seldom occurrence that, make no excuse for noticing the presence here, this season, of Monsieur Chailley, the distinguished French writer, better known as Mons Chailley-Bert, a form of address he has now changed. Monsieur Chailley is making a detailed study, at head-quarters, of the various departments of the Government of India, his object being the writing of a book to compare the Indian system with that obtaining in French Tonquin, where material progress, of late years, has been as phenomenal as in British Burma. The volume is likely to be as interesting to Anglo-Indian as to French readers for Monsieur Chailley brings to his task sympathy and wide general culture besides personal knowledge of Tonquin. He is in a position to point out matters in which the experience of the French may be usefully applied in this country as well as others where India may be able to teach the younger dependency. He leaves for Gwalior on 23rd whence he proceeds to Burma, Mandalay and Maymeyo, returning, in January, to Calcutta where he will look into the conditions under which the jute and other industries are conducted.

There is not much to record, just now in the matter of social events, I cannot omit, however, to notice the pretty pastoral play at Peterhoff, got up by Mrs. Dane in aid of charity, in which the children of Simla acted a number of nursery rhymes, with a charm that won everybody's heart. Little Miss Dorothy Sykes and Mollie Barrow made the sweetest of Queen and Knave of Hearts. Miss Peggy Miller was Jack; Iris Eardly-Wilmot, Bopeep; Marjorie Barrow, Curlylocks; Joan Parrow, Jill; Denise Dane, the Fairy; Audrey James, the Child Asleep; Evelyn Thomas, Mary Mary Quite Contrary; Jean Liddell, Daffy Down Dill; Angel Thomson, Chrysthemum; Lovedey Thomson, Buttercup; Enid Clark, Daisy; Irene Clark, Lily; Jean Barrow, Daisy; Audrey Wynch, Snowdrop; Wilfred Wynch, Scarlet Runner. The mites, Miss Bingley and Master Carnduff did Rosebud and Page. The grown-ups have also amused the station, in more serious, though not more charming fashion, at the Gaiety Theatre, where the Simla Amateurs have recently staged "The Unforeseen," "A Pantomine Rehearsal" and "Crazed." All three pieces drew full houses, the acting of Mrs. James as Margaret Fielding, in "The Unforeseen," of Miss Bird, Major Liddell and Colonel Hamilton, in "Crazed," and of Mrs. Iggulden and Major Poynter in "A Pantomine Rehearsal," being especially good. The following is the full cast of "A Pantomine Rehearsal," as played last night:—

Jack Deeis (Barrister-at-law, the gifted Author).....Mr. A. Chotzner.
Sir Charles Grandison (Scenic Artist and Lime-Light).....Mr. H. E. Hudson.
Lord Arthur Pomeroy.....Major Poynter.
Captain Tom Robinson .....Captain Forrester.
Lady Muriel Beauclere .....Miss Tandy.
Miss Liby Eaton-Belgrave .....Mrs. Iggulden.
Miss Violet Eaton-Belgrave.....Miss Massy.
Miss May Russell Portman .....Miss Kilby.
Miss Rose Russell Portman .....Mrs. Balfour.
Tomkins.....Mr. Waddell.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 7.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

A "great fighter!" It is curious to notice that in all the simultaneously published obituary notices of the eminent statesman, whose death not only the Liberal party but all parties, indeed, the whole nation are mourning, prominence is given to the pugnacious side of his character as a politician. But his pugnacity, great as it was, never made him an enemy among those who were his assailants. People who are now middle-aged use to hear in their early days a great deal about Sir William Harcourt's supposed unamiable manner. One of the most widely-circulated stories, twenty years ago, was that of the four lawyers who agreed to invite the most disagreeable man of their acquaintance to dine with them, and who each without any conspiracy invited Sir William Harcourt. I myself, like almost everybody else, believed that this story, if not true, was "ben trovato." But it was not. My eyes were opened, when in the eighties, circumstances made me a frequent visitor to the House of Commons. At first I was astonished to see how much friends and foes alike—political friends and foes—seemed to like to talk to Sir William Harcourt and how cheery he always appeared to be. Further observation and knowledge convinced me that the author of the familiar story was a libeller of a particularly malignant type, a type which is still with us and will, I fear, continue until human nature changes. "One of the kindest and most loyal of friends I have ever known." This is the testimony of one of his opponents, Mr. Walter Long, a member of the present Cabinet and a pronounced Tory. It is true however that though Sir William Harcourt was kindness itself to Parliamentary novices, he did not suffer fools gladly, and he may occasionally have been a little impatient with the second-rate bores who by reason of their "influence" are under our happy Constitution so often pitchforked into places for which on their merits they have little claim. Naturally a man who was never dull was not very tolerant of men who are always dull. Of his kindness to aspirants one incident I must relate. The late Mr. E. J. Morton, whose untimely death two or three years ago was lamented in political circles, on one occasion made a speech in the House of Commons that greatly pleased Sir W. Harcourt, then leader of the House of Commons. So delighted was he with the oratorical effort of the modest little member for Devonport that he insisted upon asking him home to dinner. "But" said Mr. Morton whose carelessness in regard to dress was remarkable even in an assembly noted for containing so many badly dressed men "I can't Sir William. I have not got my dress clothes here." "Never mind about that" was the characteristic reply "after such a speech as that I would dine with you, even if you had no clothes on at all." Of his charm as a "raconteur," a few examples are now given and many more will doubtless be forthcoming when his life is written. One of the most amusing is related by Mr Begbie who says he had it from Sir William himself. He was lunching with the Dowager Countess of Airlie, sister of the present and late Lord Stanley of Alderley, one of the few great political ladies still living. Sir W. Harcourt met at Lady Airlie's for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli. To him fell the difficult honour of sitting next to Mrs. Disraeli, and he was pouring out the necessary stream of flattery when, pausing to take breath for a moment, he rested his eyes on the picture of a pagan goddess hanging on the opposite wall. Ah, Mr. Vernon-Harcourt! exclaimed Mrs. Disraeli archly, you are admiring that picture; is it not so? "Yes," he admitted, "I am. It is a charming picture." "But" replied the lady in a stage whisper, "it is nothing like so fine as the Venus in Mr. Disraeli's room?" Turning round to the lady with a profound inclination of his head, his hand upon his heart, Mr Vernon-Harcourt replied with meaning, "Madam I am assured of that!" It is well known that his brother, Squire Harcourt, was a Tory of the Tories. On one occasion at Nuneham in his younger days, Sir William aired his radical views about the land laws much to the horror of the then holder of the family estate. The story is told with variations, but is, I believe, correctly given by the "Times" as follows: "William," said the elder brother, "I wish you would give up your ideas about land." "Ah, my dear Edward," replied his brother, "you have got the land; leave me the ideas." When the late Lord Knightley was dilating on his ancestry, a weakness of his, Sir William murmured the familiar lines:—

'And nightly, to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of his birth.'

His mot on Tennyson's line in "The Princess" is considered to have been less happy.

"The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds."

"Ah" he is reported to have said to the Poet Laureate "I suppose that it would be a pipe before breakfast." Tennyson, it is stated, received the joke somewhat grimly. One of that curious clique of fashionable Bunthorne's who christened themselves "The Souls" had been guilty of some "faux pas." "Well" said Sir William "I suppose that where there are soles there must be slips." "Charley" Beresford once gave him a Roland for his Oliver. Sir William rallied the gallant sailor with not looking like a statesman. "Nor do you look like a weather cock" was the smart retort which Sir William hugely enjoyed. As a recognition of his gallant, but unsuccessful, fight at Kirkcaldy his supporters gave him a piece of gold plate. "Now I believe," said he, "I am the first Saxon who has ever taken bullion out of Scotland." A propos of this period in his political career our old friend Mr. J. M. Maclean said:—"Justice is seldom done to the reputation which Sir William Harcourt, while still a young man, had won as a vigorous and vivacious speaker. Mr. Alexander Russel, the editor of the "Scotsman" who was himself a hard hitter, told me that, when Mr. Vernon Harcourt came down to contest Kirkcaldy, an Edinburgh radical, who resented the Whiggish tendencies of the "Scotsman," said triumphantly one day, 'Ah, you Russel has a bad tongue, but there's a man at Kirkcaldy has a waur." On hearing at Balmoral the news of Sir William's death, the King telegraphed to Lady Harcourt, "Allow me to express my deepest sympathy in the sad loss you have sustained. I have lost an old and valued friend in your dear husband.—Edward R." The "Daily Chronicle" on Monday morning published the following telegraphic tributes from colleagues of the departed statesman:—"Shocked and grieved. Country loses sagacious statesman and the Liberal party an incomparable leader. Personal loss immense to me, who have owed so much to his unfailing friendship and support—Campbell-Bannerman." "In deep sorrow for loss to nation and party. Am still ill. Can say no more.—Spencer" "I am deeply grieved at the sad news of Sir William Harcourt's death. The loss to the country is heavy and to his friends irreparable. He was a true Liberal and a great Parliamentary statesman.—Ripon." The splendid and evidently sincere eulogy passed by Mr. Balfour at a Conservative gathering in Edinburgh on Monday was equalled in generosity by the terms in which Mr. Chamberlain at Luton on Wednesday, referred to the greatest Parliamentary figure with one exception since Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from the political stage.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Are we at last on the eve of a serious political crisis and within a very short distance of a dissolution of Parliament? This is the question that a great many people asked themselves when it became known that the Edinburgh Conservative Club had hastily organised a house dinner to enable the Prime Minister to make a pronouncement two days before Mr. Chamberlain's extensively-advertised deliverance at Luton. And the same question is still being asked in some quarters. Mr. Balfour's explicit statement that, if the Conservative party adopt Protection as a plank in their platform, they will have to look out for another leader is interpreted as a warning to the National Conference of Conservative Associations not to go bald-headed for Mr. Chamberlain when it meets at Southampton. This view it is contended is not inconsistent with

the fact that Mr. Balfour accompanied his interesting declaration of faith with a promise, if again successful at the polls, to summon an Imperial Council to consider tariff reform and that Mr. Chamberlain has, though with certain not unimportant gratifications, cordially welcomed the idea. Indeed he says this is what he has granted, or rather this is one of the things he has wanted all along. Further developments of the rather perplexed situation are awaited with eager interest, not unmixed with anxiety so far as ministerialists are concerned.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Mr. J. A. Sharwood, director of a City Company interested in Indian industries, has sent me a letter which will be read with interest and approval by all who resent the way in which the claims of India are too often ignored in this country. Mr. Sharwood writing from St. George's House, Eastcheap, says :—"No doubt many of your readers besides ourselves have noticed with some sense of gratification that Mr. Balfour in his speech at Edinburgh upon this momentous question (Fiscal Policy) has at length made some reference to the trade of our Indian Empire. Broadly speaking the total trade of British India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements is about equal to that of all the self-governing colonies taken together, yet regardless of this fact and of the more significant fact that the small duty of 5 per cent ad valorem levied by India on imports generally—this duty by the way is levied purely for revenue purposes and is in no way protective—compare most favourably with the highly protective duties levied on the admission of goods from the mother country into the self-governing colonies. Notwithstanding all this the interests of our vast Indian Empire with regard to the Fiscal Question have so far been strangely ignored. For example, it is difficult to understand why Indian and Ceylon tea should at this moment be taxed on entry into Great Britain to the extent of over 100 per cent. of its value, and it is still more difficult for us who are largely interested to understand why Indian chutneys should (as a result of the sugar duties) be called upon to pay a duty equivalent to more than the sugar contained therein. The chutneys imported into this country contain on an average less than 36 per cent. of sugar, and should not therefore pay more than 1/6 per cent. duty, but for some reason (possibly because India is not a self-governing colony) all chutneys are charged 2-per cent duty, and this notwithstanding strong protests made by us and others interested in this important industry." Mr. Sharwood and his friends should adopt the only means of bringing the Treasury to its senses. They may protest as much as they please, and yet obtain no redress. Public departments in this country are amenable to Parliamentary pressure but scarcely to any other sort of influence.

THE LATE SIR JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL.

Bombay friends of the late Sir James Macnabb Campbell will read with sympathetic interest the following extract from a Scottish newspaper, the "Helensburgh and Gareloch Times" of September 28 :—

A memorial tablet has been placed on the wall of the old church at Roseneath overlooking the grave of the late Sir James Macnabb Campbell of Achnashie. The subscribers have also arranged for a gold medal, to be called the "Campbell Medal," to be awarded by the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society for the best original work in India on Folk Lore, Ethnology, or any similar subject in which he was interested during his lifetime. The medal will be given biennially. The Tablet is of grey Aberdeen granite, 4 feet by 3 feet, with a finely cut Celtic border. It is the work of Messrs Alexander Macdonald and Co., Fuston Road, London, and Aberdeen, and bears the following inscription :—

In loving memory of
SIR JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E.,
Late of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay.
Born, 4th October, 1846 ; Died, 20th May, 1903.

The proofs he gave of varied talents in the public service, and especially in the compilation of the Gazetteer of Bombay, obtained the tribute of public acknowledgment. But chiefly precious to his many British and Indian friends, who have placed this tablet above his resting place, is the remembrance of his private virtues, his ready sympathy, unselfishness and courtesy, and the noble example set by him during the great plague in Bombay, which led to his premature and deeply lamented death.

One of Sir James Campbell's old comrades who has lately stood by the grave at Rosneath writes to me : "It is a beautiful resting place in sight of the picturesque spot where his father's old church used to be and below the pulpit of the venerable edifice in which his father preached in days gone by. Sir James had a lovely home here 'Achnashie' ('Field of Peace') with the MacCallum More as his nearest neighbour. The loveliest garden I have ever seen was Sir James's constant care and is the admiration of all who come this way. I have been privileged to be the first of the service to see the tablet. The grey granite with its finely cut Celtic border corresponds with the stone of the Celtic cross at the head of his father's and mother's grave and is in perfect keeping with the old walls of the ruined church. The inscription is studiously moderate as all who knew the worth of our departed friend will admit." These additional particulars were written privately, but I have ventured to reproduce them, thinking that they would give pleasure to many of your readers.

FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

At Laurence Kirk on Saturday Dr. John Pollen C. I. E., assisted at the installation of the new Provincial Grand Master of Kincardineshire and, with other lights of Freemasonry, was one of the guests at the banquet following the ceremony. His name was associated with the always popular toast "The Visiting Brethren" and the "Dundee Advertiser" in its issue of Monday gives the following report of his remarks :—

Dr. Pollen in the course of a racy speech, said he was an Irishman, and had been Grand Master Depute in India under Lords Sandhurst and Northcote, so that, strange and paradoxical as it might seem, Scottish Freemasonry there had been under two Englishmen and an Irishman. (Laughter and applause). He thought it spoke volumes for the magnanimity of Scotchmen and for the splendid recognition of the brotherhood of Freemasons that those of other nationalities should have been entrusted with their interests in the Far East. (Applause.) In India they ruled over a very mixed community. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid by a native of a town not far away—Montrose. James Burnes was really the originator of Scottish Freemasonry in India, so they would see they owed to that locality really a great deal of the good that had been done in connection with the craft in India. (Applause.) Under its banner ranged all kinds—all sorts and conditions of men. They claimed the allegiance of Brahmins—the priestly caste of India—the Parsee, the Mohammedan, and all the variations of the Hindoo race ; and, although by their caste rules they were publicly forbidden to sit down at the banquet table with aliens, all sat down and enjoyed together the hospitality of Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Applause) He could assure them excellent work was being done there. With all due respect to the great missionary efforts being made in India, the effects of their labours were slight indeed in comparison with the results that could be achieved under the influence and by the principles inculcated by their craft. It was perfectly marvellous, the good Freemasonry was doing in India, and he looked to it as a rock of refuge in times of danger, for he believed, great good as it had done, it would do greater in connection with their Indian Empire. (Applause.)

Dr. Pollen tells me that when at Laurence Kirk he had the pleasure of meeting an old Bombay Mason, Mr. James Smith, a former member of the staff of the "Bombay Gazette." Mr. Smith left Bombay Harbour in October 1871 just as Dr. Pollen was entering in Edinburgh.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE HANDICAP OF MARRIAGE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

One does not desire to dwell upon these topics. In the majority of cases it will be enough for both parties to take for their motto "Pensons-y toujours, n'en parlons presque jamais." Again, women will only be able to build a top story to their souls when they recognise that the same sex instinct is a certain factor, and that the only way to neutralise it is not to stifle it, but counterbalance it by the calling into existence of higher qualities, so that in the end it will be but one factor among several in their dealings with the other sex. The more they strengthen and build up their sex, the less they need rely on this mainstay of the seraglio. Think what they might make of themselves if, instead of allowing to run to waste on wretched ideals the superabundance of feeling they cannot help generating, they bestowed it on worthier objects ! Not to the undue neglect of the old fashioned virtues, but on the embodiment of new aims and ideals that they themselves have re-created or called into being. Feeling is the mother-stuff of ideas, it is the "fides quærens intellectum," it is the embryonic humanity striving after new manifestations, new realisations of itself. Take such a simple subject as dress, which according to Carlyle, should be a manifestation of the individual soul. What are we to think of the average woman ? Is it a manifestation of herself, or even of a certain part of her, like that of the average Frenchwoman ? Is it not too often a mechanical copy of fashion-plates ? Besides, what do those who lead the fashions regard other than skin-deep beauty ? Is it impossible for woman in course of time to devise gradually and by slow degrees more graceful garments, typical of her whole nature, and not of one side of it, a dress that is rational but not hideous, as nearly all dress reforms have been, because they have been invented by the protective mimicry class : a dress that is hygienic ?

Shall we ever have really strong, healthy girls till our women have devised skirts that do not seriously impede free movements of the limbs ? Let not the knock-kneed slave of fashion fancy that the present style of dress disguises physical defects. The tell-tale shambling gait betrays everything. Cannot woman make a beginning by cutting off a couple of inches from those miserable trailing outdoor skirts—a relic of the seraglio—that make the hygienic-minded sick at the idea of the amount of filth they collect in the streets ? One cannot forecast the new ideals, but surely they will contain a larger leaven of the sense of social justice, and of the welfare of the community, than the old-fashioned woman had ever a chance of gaining. If so, we may see less of the woman who "would burn down a whole street to cook her child's egg," as one French man has paradoxically put it. They should lose a good deal of that narrow-mindedness, or, rather, personal sensitiveness, that makes them apt to take everything in a personal sense, like the lady guardian who, when her statement was traversedby a male member of the Board, protested that it was rude to contradict a lady. Again, no doubt, they will enlarge their outlook—learn to look at things in a broad, general way, and grasp a question in its entirety, instead of fastening on some trumpery little details ; manage, in the fact to see things in wholes, not merely holes in things. They will grow to be less proud ; to find excuses for evil, more ready to seek for its causes ; to strive not merely for victory, but for truth ; and to rule men by appealing to their higher, rather than their lower, nature.

And, finally,one cannot believe that the new ideals will not take into consideration the deep religious feelings of women. Woman and atheist seem mutually exclusive terms. If Christ came to save men, he really came still more to save women,for he made the workaday world officially recognise as virtues,the many female excellences that had previously been taken for granted or ignored. I am not a Roman Catholic, but when I see how the Church of Rome has provided for the exercise of the passionate self-devotion that lies at the back of the mind of many single women I cannot but admire its deep and practical wisdom. What have we in Protestant countries done, with all our clubs, associations, and guilds to enlist an adequate portion of his wasted energy in the service of the community?

But while we men may sit as assessors and suggest certain possibilities, woman must in the last resort work out her own solution in her own way. The spirit bloweth where it listeth, and she must, after all, be the mouthpiece of her sex. Dux femina facti. True, she must be no dreamer of an Adamless Eden. She must possess an extensive acquaintance with men. She must realise fully the needs of the wife and mother, and, above all, her obligations to the race. For it is no secession to the hilltops she has got to conduct for latter-day Maenads. Rather she has got to add a new line of defence, a new hedge and rampart to the existing walls of the modern State. The need of an extensive acquaintance with men which present-day conditions alone render possible is sufficient proof why she has not come forward before. We have only just made the production of super-woman possible, without whom super-man will not be possible either.

UNREST IN MANIPUR.

One seldom hears of Manipur and its affairs now, though the memory of the tragedy there in 1891 has not yet been forgotten. Lately there have been signs of unrest among the population, and this came to a head a short time ago. It appears that within the past six months three fires have occurred, all of which were attributed to incendiarism. In August the house of the Assistant Political Agent and Raja's tutor, was burnt down, supposedly because the young Raja had been placed there to remove him from certain undesirable influences which were sapping his character. The idea, of course, was that if the building were destroyed he must needs go back to the palace but another house was standing vacant so this little plot failed. An order was given to the Manipuris to rebuild the house that had been burned, and this was sharply resented. The unrest culminated on the 1st October when the people assumed a threatening attitude. A mob of almost 5,000 men assembled, some with firearms, and this demonstration might have had mischievous results if prompt action had not been taken. Detachments of the 7th Gurkha Rifles and the police were called out and the assembly was dispersed without bloodshed, but the inclination to resist authority increased, and reinforcements of Military Police left Kohima for Manipur on the 6th October. Before this detachment arrived, however, the people had asked to be pardoned for their conduct, and had once more settled down peacefully. The affairs has thus blown over, but it has served to show that there are disturbing elements at work below the surface in Manipur. There can be no thought now of removing the Regular troops from the State.—"Pioneer."

THERE will be quite a variety of subjects to be discussed between the Amir and the British Mission when the latter arrives at Kabul, says the "Pioneer." The Treaties and Agreements between Abdur Rahman and the Government must alone command a good deal of attention, as the present Amir has never had the advantage of personal interviews with the Viceroy since His Highness came to the Throne, and points of importance to both parties concerned have therefore naturally remaided unsettled. We do not believe there will be any insuperable difficulty in disposing of these, and their free discussion cannot but be advantageous. Again, the Amir willingly consented to the Boundary Commission being sent to the Afghan-Seistan frontier, and now that Colonel McMahon's labours are coming to an end there must be matters regarding the decision arrived at that press for disposal. The old question of demarcating the Mohmand and Zakka Khel borders is still an open one, for the arrangements made last cold weather in this particular work fell through at the last moment. The Amir may also seek advice as to measures of military defence, in which he has wisely shown such deep personal interest during the past year. We have only indicated in general terms some of the subjects which may possibly help largely in the negotiations at Kabul, but there are probably minor matters also that need attention.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 7TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 7th October. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen Major and Mrs S Glenn and infant
Andrews Miss
Bette Mr and Mrs
Birrell Capt L A and Miss
Burt Mrs
Burroughs Mr W G
Campion Mr J A
Campbell Mrs J S Miss and child
Carron Mrs R.
Coverdale Miss
Dring Mr and Mrs W A and 2 children
Eade Mr C
Edmond Miss
Evans Mr S
Fraser Rev J R
France Dr P B
Francis Miss
Hamal Mr and Mrs A E
Harrington Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Hobart-Hampden Miss
Hudson Mr P B
Littlehales Mr and Mrs W B
Macdonald Mr and Mrs R
Makepeace Mr Sydney
Martin Mr J
Mollowell Mrs N
McMillan Mr and Mrs and child
Mitchales Mr and Mrs W B
Morse Mr and Mrs and infant
Moore Mr C
Morse Mr and Mrs A W
Nakeman Miss E
Neve Miss
Paterson Miss
Pearson Mr J R
Phayre Miss
Routh Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses
Shaw Mr W F
Spilling Miss
Steward Miss M E C
Sykes I Q S Mr E
Willet Mr W G
Wright Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aitken Mr E H
Alder Mr W
Allanson Mr H S L
Anderson Mr and Mrs H A and child
Bamford Dr H
Bartholomew Lt A W
Bell-Irving Mr W
Berket Rev and Mrs A J
Birlly Mr and Mrs and infant
Block Major A H
Boggs Rev and Mrs A D and 2 children
Bose Mr L M
Bovill Mr O
Bradish Mr S W
Brown Mr M
Bullock Miss
Broadway Mr A
Cayley Mr N
Craik Mr R D
Coventry Mr E M
Clarke Mr E E and wife
Currie 2 Misses & 2 children
Currie Mrs Dan & 2 Misses
Davidson Lt H M
Dixon Mr and Mrs E F
Fazalbhoy Mr A
Felingham Mr F C
Field Mr
Fumans Mr C
Foster Major and Mrs L M
Galloway Mr F W
Gordon Mrs D D
Gurjl Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Gough Mrs
Gouncend Mr and Mrs A
Guttman Mr and Mrs E
Hall Capt E S
Henriques Mr Q Q
Hitson Miss
Hobart-Hampden Mr
Hcolomte Col C
Hulse Capt H
Jackman Rev and Mrs
Jacobs Mr
Jaffar,Mr
James Mr W R J
Jones Mr Leslie
Kelsod Mrs
Kemble Lt P B
Kennedy Mr R
Kirby Capt S R
Lamb Mr W
Lee Mr P H
Le Patowel Mr and Mrs P B
Levigne Mr and Mrs and E B
Lyon Mrs
Lyon Mrs H
Maffey Mr J L
Magilion Miss
Marriott Mrs C R
McKerber Mr W G
Mowbiter Mr J
Milne Mr H L
Mitchell Mr G E
Murray Mr S B
Milward Lt C A
Oswald Mr W W
Oswald Mrs
Pearse Mr F
Pickford Mr A D
Peart Lt C L
Roberts Mr C H
Rocksavage Lt the earl of
Sargster Capt and Mrs P B
Sheriff Mr J P
Short Mrs
Simpson Mr R R
Smith Mr W P
Stone Miss A B
Sutherland Miss
Stubbs Mr and Mrs H E C and infant
Spence Gray Rev F H & Mrs
Thomson Mr A S
Thomjson Mrs D W
Traill Capt W F
Trotter Lt G
Woolcombe Col
Younghusband Mrs C J

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell Mr G H
Boyson Mr J A
Calvin Sir Walter
Hicksler Mr
Lemird Mr C G and Mrs
Stone Mr J L
Stone Miss E
Thwayks Major

FROM PORT SAID.

Bonar Mr J H
Gourlay Mr W R
Ryan Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Cassell Mr
Currie Mr Daw
Edward Miss
Fentriss Mr
Jovesi Mr
Kingston (World) Mr & Mrs
Rumpt Mr
Sandow Mr and Mrs
Scallon Col
Sermon Mr
Smyth Mr
Stilwell Mr and Mrs

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A C F H M B Blennerhessett B Cov
Mr M B The'n B
Mr A Anderson B
Capt E G W Pratt 95 Russell' Inf
Lieut C N Macmullen 15 Sikhs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W J D Burkitt B Cov 5 mo furl
Mr J A Ross B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr J W Mawhood B 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H Haward B furl to Sept 2 1905
Mr A T Webster B 6 mo M C
Mr H P Tarleton B 2 mo M C
Mr D M Straight B 1 mo M C
Mr A L Hannay M Cov 3 mo and 26 days' furl
Mr E L Vaughan M Cov 9 days' furl
Lieut-Col R W S Lyons I M S Po 2 weeks' furl
Capt S M Mercor S T C till 31 1905
Lieut R B M Wood 38 C I H 3 mo M C
Lieut H C M N James 65 Carnatic 3 mo M C
Lieut A D Reid 73 Inf 3 mo M C
Miss A E McGoverner Q A M N S 16 weeks' M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major F E Bradshaw B
Major C H Bedford I M S B
Mr E J Mardon B Cov
Mr R L Rose B Cov
Mr E A Gait B Cov
Mr T C Edwards B Cov
Mr F G Sly B Cov
Mr E M Coventry B
Mr A Newmarch B
Mr A B Gale B
Mr T H S Biddulph B
Capt J Bruce K A
Mr H S Pike B
Mr N C Wilcox B
Mr A H C MacCarthy B
Mr E L Vaughan M Cov
Mr M Brown M
Mr P R Allen M
Capt J L Marjoribanks I M S Bo
Brig-Gen R M Greenfield D A G Bo
Lieut-Col R T Crowther 84 Punj
Lieut-Col H L Hutchins S T C
Lieut-Col C B Brownlow 54 Sikhs
Major H K MacGeorge 114 Mahratta I
Major T M Ward 27 Deccan I
Major A Cadell 38 Dogras
Major A E Nicholls 56 I
Major G M Audain I A
Major E J M Wood 99 Deccan I
Major H King 33 Punj
Capt C S Stack 33 L Cav
Capt W K Scharlieb 5 Cav
Capt G K Church R G A
Capt H C Ricketts 15 Lrs
Capt J Bruce K A
Capt F G H Sutton 10 G R
Capt R C Herbottle 7 Hara-ina Lrs
Lieut J P Stockley I A
Lieut G E P Davis 110 Mahratta L I
Lieut V P B Williams 4 Lrs
Lieut J C V Willoughby 1 Brahm
Lieut G A McWatters 81 Frs
Lieut T Eardley-Wilmot 2-39 Garhwal R
Lieut B G S Clarke 66 Punj
Lieut F S Powring 22 Punj
Lieut T G M Harris 56 Punj
Lieut J W Sherrard I A
Second Lieut H G C Hynes 2nd Essex Regt

THE TEA TAX.

MR. GEORGE SETON, a recognised authority on Indian and Ceylon teas, writing to the "Westminster Gazette," says there are now indications of a relaxation of the tension that has existed in the trade for the past year or so.

Successive increase in the tea duty have forced the distributing houses to rush for anything in the shape of tea obtainable at or under 6d. per lb in Mincing Lane, and to neglect the better classes of tea, which naturally weakened. Since the opening of the market for the new season's Indian teas supplies of the cheaper sorts have tended to increase and prices have slackened off. The larger portion of the blend going to make cheap tea has cost 1-4d. to perhaps 1-2d. less, and for the remaining portion of the "blend" the blender has paid the producer a little more. Concurrently the better class Assams are showing very good quality so that it seems probable that the big blenders will now be able to get a living wage of profit and at the same time the poorer classes will obtain a better article for their money, I refer, of course, to the competitive trade in the cheapest teas. So far as regards the better class teas there is a general belief that the consumer has been compelled to pay the last additional 2d. of duty, and for a time he will continue to do so. With regard to the cheapest teas, the prices of which have for some time been unduly favouring the producers, the probability seems to be that the producer will have to accept at any rate a portion of the burden, and that the consumer will now get a rather better article to set off his share. The producer of cheap teas has, however, been making substantial profits lately and can bear his little burden fairly well. It may be said that the adjustment that is now going on in the trade is placing the distributing branches of the public on a fairer basis one to the other. You must not, however, run away with the idea that this very cheap tea is everything. It represents the submerged tenth in humanity, and is really an unimportant factor on the whole. What we look to for business is the man who comes in between the very cheap and the superior tea to the great middle class who pay from 1s. 6d. to 2s. willingly. The extra burden may have fallen on them but they have been greatly favoured by the cheapness of fine teas, consequent upon the rush after the lower grades.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

The following is the summary of the rice-crop prospects for the month of September 1904:—The total area under rice in the 15 chief rice-growing districts is estimated at 6,803,867 acres, or a net increase of 46,223 acres over the actuals of last year. A large decrease of close upon 80,000 acres is reported for Amherst, and a large increase of over 50,000 acres for Hanthawaddy ; smaller increases of about 10,000 to 20,000 acres occur in Prome, Pegu, Myaungmya, Tharrawaddy and Toungoo. Considerable areas have been destroyed by floods in Amherst, Henzada and Thaton. Fallow areas are extensive in Akyab, Pegu and Myaungmay. Cultivation is generally well advanced, the rainfall has been for the most part seasonable and sufficient, the condition of the crops is on the whole good and prospects are very favourable.

AFFAIRS IN KASHMIR.

A CORRESPONDENT residing in Kashmir writes with reference to remarks published in a recent issue about the revival of the system of collecting the revenue in grain in certain tehsils of that Province and demurs to the suggestion that serious injustice is thereby perpetrated on the cultivator and the evils described by Sir Walter Lawrence and put an end to by his settlement thereby partially resuscitated. The new departure, he declares, "is directed solely to the alleviation of the distress in Srinagar; this distress being due to the rather too abrupt abolition of the 'maja-waza' system whereby the supply of grain to the city population was regulated and maintained. The method of collection of 'maja-waza' grain is admirably described in Sir Walter Lawrence's book. The Valley of Kashmir - the chapter on the New Settlement, equally well des; cribes the steps which were then being taken to remove the oppression and injustice of the past. Any one reading these chapters, however casually, must recognise that the great evil in the old administration lay in the manner in which the standing crops were annually assessed by irresponsible subordinates, and that the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry was due to a fixed assessment superseding the haphazard methods that had prevailed. The conversion of the fixed assessment from a revenue collected in grain to a revenue collected in cash was but a natural episode, facilitating the operation of the tax. But Sir Walter Lawrence himself foresaw the danger that might arise of starving the city population by suddenly abolishing "maja-waza" and as a matter of fact it was continued for many years after his assessment came into force. In many instances the cultivators themselves desired that there should be an agreement with the State that a portion of their grain should be taken for the use of the city at Re. 1-4 per 'kharwar," as they did not know how they could dispose of their surplus in any other way. When, however, the 'maja-waza' was entirely stopped some three years ago, it did not take the rural population long to discover that the city was at their mercy as regards the food supply, and that they had only to withhold grain and consume more themselves in order to send prices up to the highest level, ruled only by the rates at which profitable importation from the Punjab could be carried on. Consequent on this revelation, the prices of food in the city were run up by between 300 to 400 per cent, the rural population reaping the benefit." Early in 1903, says this writer, the distress in the city was severe, especially among the artisan classes, and this was further intensified by the flood which occurred in July. The attention of the authorities was forcibly drawn to the position and later in the year it became apparent that the city population were becoming almost desperate in their distress. The Council once rdingly resorted as a relief measure to a modified form of "maja-waza," from which all the old abuses had been eliminated, in order to preserve the town folk until the laws of supply and demand shall have adjusted the balance.

REVENUE IN KIND.

There has been no reversion, insists our correspondent, to the old oppressive methods of collecting the revenue ; "on the contrary the action taken by the Darbar has been characterised by the utmost consideration for the rights and interest of the villagers from whom the 'maja-waza' has been taken. Only two tehsils, not four, have been idented upon, and then only to the extent of one-third of their assessment. The collection of the grain has been carried out under European supervision and every possible care exercised by the State officials to guard against the least injustice to the villagers done to the smallest details. They received credit in their tehsil cash accounts for a rate of Rs. 2-8 for every 'kharwar" of grain they supplied, although the actual rates their assessments in the tehsil accounts based on a rate of Re. 1-4 for the same class of grain they supplied. The whole idea has been to combat the grain 'corner' which has been organised by the zemindars and cultivators since they have realised the power with which the new settlement has invested them and to prove to them that the State still retains the power of re-imposing 'maja-waza' however reluctant it may be to exercise it. Further, in the two tehsils, from which the 'maja-waza' has been the realised, assessment, as made by Sir Walter Lawrence, has already realised and the State, strictly speaking, would be fully justified in doubling it straightaway on the basis of existing prices ; it has been no great hardship, therefore, to call on the zemindars in these districts to provide from their overflowing graneries, a third of their land revenue in kind for which they have been paid at the extremely liberal rate of exactly double that on which their assessment is based."

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION.

The writer goes on to urge that the distribution of the grain in the city has been as conscientiously administered as the collection from the districts. A special officer, having been selected to prepare lists of those on whom the high price of food staples had most severely pressed, and the greatest pains taken that the relief should reach them in the most convenient manner, and that they should not have the power of alienating the help thus afforded to them. "It has been ascertained that under the conditions of dear food which now obtain many of the ancient industries are already languishing and the relief measures has been directed towards the artisan class who, generally speaking, are not pundits. The price of the relief grain has been about three times that of the old 'maja-waza' days and is considerably more than one-third of the price ruling in the open market ; it is probably equivalent to two-third of the highest price in the open market and at the present time is only about 10 per cent below the market rate." This writer's defence of the retrograde measure amounts to a plea that the special circumstances called for some action ; he ignores the unsettling effects of an evil precedent, and does not attempt to show that the State could not counteract the rigging of the market by methods less open to suspicion.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 24.

I The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 8th instant Corpl and Scott.

II The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p. m, on Tuesday next the 25th and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 21.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early possible.

2 The opening Parade of the Season will take place on Saturday the 5th November 1904 Time and place will be notified hereafter. Cadits to attend.

3 There will be Instruction Drills for officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on every Wednesday, commencing from Wednesday the 26th instant Infantry Drill Part I, Paras 1 to 20 will be practised.

4 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class commencing from the 27th instant Members desirou of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

5 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 1,300 yards is open to all comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

PRIZES.—One Prize of Rs 35, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

6 The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing for members of the Corps on Tuesday the 25th and Wednesday the 26th instant. Section Commanders are requested to get the men of their Section to turn out.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BATTLESHIP COMMANDER DROWNED.

NATURE'S bitter irony is illustrated again in the drowning of a distinguished naval officer, Commander Francis W. Melvill, on his way to join his ship, H.M.S. first-class battleship Illustrious. The vessel, one of the Channel Fleet, had just returned from the Tyne to Portland.

About eleven o'clock at night Commander Melvill left Weymouth in a steam pinnace to join his ship at Portland. The weather was thick with heavy rain, and a considerable sea was running. It is stated he sent the coxswain forward to see the lights, and on the latter's return he missed Commander Melvill, who, it is supposed, was washed overboard.

A search was made, but no trace of the unfortunate officer could be found. A detachment of officer and seamen from the Channel Fleet began dragging for the body.

Commander Melvill joined the Navy as a cadet in July, 1880. Whilst a midshipman of the Minotaur he saw service in the Egyptian War of 1883, receiving the Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Bronze Star. As lieutenant of the Forte he served with the Natal Naval Brigade during the war in South Africa, being in charge of two 12-pounders. He was mentioned in despatches and in November 1900, was promoted to the rank of commander for services during the war.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE EXPECTED SORTIE.

HEAVY FIRING REPORTED OFF CHIFU.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

At half-past two this morning (Chifu, Thursday,) it became apparent that a heavy naval action was proceeding at sea off Chifu harbour.

The booming of big guns is audible and watchers have observed the flashes of searchlights.

It is thought likely that the Port Arthur fleet has made a sortie, and in trying to reach this port has encountered a Japanese squadron.

Later.

The sounds of heavy firing at sea, which were accompanied by flashes like the bursting of shells, ceased at four this morning.

A telegram, despatched from Tokio at midnight, also says that it is reported that the Russian Port Arthur squadron made another sortie yesterday afternoon, and that a great naval battle has taken place. No details are yet forthcoming.

JAPANESE FIRE ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

Chifu, Thursday.

The British steamer Chenan arrived here this morning from Taku. She reports that at 7.45 last night, when sixty miles west of the Mian (? Miao-tao) island, she was fire on by the Japanese cruiser Suma, the shot narrowly missing her. A Japanese officer then boarded Chenan, and stated that two blank shots had been fired before the shell. The Chenan's captain, however, declares that he did not hear them.

DARING MESSENGERS.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following from St. Petersburg :—"General Stoessel's message, which reached here yesterday, had been entrusted to three officers, each of whom carried a copy written on flymsy paper, so that he might swallow it if captured. Two of three messengers were captured by the Japanese who, however, did not succeed in obtaining copies of the message. General Stoessel's despatch contained some confidential information about the situation at Port Arthur which will not be published."

SKIRMISHES AT; MUKDEN.

Mukden, Wednesday.

The Japanese upon the Russian southern front have been reinforced. A reconnaissance by six Russian squadrons yesterday revealed the fact that a small Japanese infantry detachment had advanced to the vicinity of Saliochaise. There was some hours' desultory firing, ending in both sides retiring.

The Russian outposts to the south also discovered yesterday the presence of several squadrons of the Japanese. There was some brisk skirmishing and sharp firing. The Japanese finally retired, leaving a few dead upon the field. The Russians made three Japanese prisoners and captured some ammunition. The Cossacks kept up the pursuit for five versts.

GRIPENBERG PREPARES.

Paris, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" states that General Gripenberg has arrived in the Russian capital and is now making hurried preparations for his departure to Manchuria. He expects to leave in about three weeks. His first action on arrival at the front will be to have an interview with General Kuropatkin, with whom he intends to work in perfect harmony.

General Gripenberg will then do his utmost to rapidly constitute the second Manchurian army and will probably make his headquarters at Tie-ling.

PRIVATE QUARRELS ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

As an instance of how military operations are trammelled by outside influences it is as well to keep in mind that General Linievitch will have no communication with General Kuropatkin (says the "Times" Moscow correspondent), being at daggers drawn with him owing to some private family matters which took place between them many years ago when they as young men were serving together in Turkestan. This may help to explain why the comparatively unknown General Gripenberg has been appointed to a post which all Russia looked on as General Linievitch's due.

THE FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

A GENERAL ATTACK RESUMED.

An Exchange telegram from Rome says a despatch received there states that a junk which succeeded in escaping from Port Arthur has arrived at Tientsin and report that the Japanese are renewing the general attack on the fortress making furious assaults from four points simultaneously. Notwithstanding the assistance of Admiral Togo,the Japanese suffered heavy losses, especially from the explosion of the mines on the north-east side, the scene of carnage being indescribable, General Stoessel encourages his men by running from fort to fort.

Another message received at Rome says that the provisions remaining at Port Arthur are sufficient to last for another two months on short rations while there remains enough ammunition to last the garrison three months. It is alleged that the Chinese, by running the blockade with contraband for the garrison have gained four million roubles.

A Central News telegram from Harbin gives the official statement that the reports appearing in foreign newspapers concerning the successes achieved by the Japanese in their attacks on Port Arthur are exaggerated. Reliable information that has reached there show that the Russians have left only a few unimportant positions, and that these are so exposed to heavy fire from the forts that the Japanese cannot occupy them. They, therefore, remain in a neutral zone.

The fighting is being carried on with great ferocity and no quarter is given by either side. During the attacks on the Koumear Redoubt almost the whole of the Japanese 9th Division was annihilated, and eye-witnesses state that the bodies of the killed were strewn in layers which in some places were six deep. All the wounded who did not leave the ranks immediately perished, and the Japanese fired on their own wounded who tried to crawl to the Russian lines.

Notwithstanding the report that the Japanese mean to exert all their strength in the task of capturing Port Arthur, it is stated that in view of the wonderful bravery of the defenders, the skill of General Stoessel, the excellence of the engineering works, and the plenitude of stores, provisions, and ammunition, there is no fear of the fortress falling for some time to come.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS REPORTED DAMAGED.

A Reuter telegram from Tokio to-day gives the report that the fire from the Japanese land batteries has severely damaged four of the Russian warships at Port Arthur, one, it is declared, being completely wrecked. The names of the damaged ships are not stated.

GEN. STOESSEL AND PRINCE UCHTOMSKY.

The following message from St. Petersburg states Reuter, is published in the "Echo de Paris" ; I learn from the best source that it was at the instigation of General Stoessel that a court martial summoned immediately after the return of the fleet to Port Arthur deprived Admiral Prince Uchtomsky of his functions and declared him degraded from his rank. The same court martial transferred Prince Uchtomsky's post to Admiral Wiren. Admiral Alexeieff, on being informed of this decision, transmitted it to the Czar who ratified it.

It is announced that Generals Orloff and Romanoff are placed on the retired list.

THE POSITION AT MUKDEN.

RUSSIAN FORWARD MOVEMENT EXPECTED.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg says it is significant that several of the Russian and foreign correspondents have returned to Mukden from Tieling and Harbin. The Japanese are reported to be showing less energy in their preparations for a forward movement, and important movements are expected from the Russian side. It is believed that an advance of the Russian Army is imminent.

Four Japanese were killed and several taken prisoners in an outpost action near the Yen-tai mines.

ALEXEIEFF CONFERRING WITH KUROPATKIN.

The "Telegraph" learns from Chifu that Admiral Alexeieff is at Mukden consulting with General Kuropatkin about the future of the campaign.

The "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent learns that the signs of an offensive movement before Mukden have become more marked. Convoys with food and ammunition have left Mukden for a secret destination, and extensive movements of troops seem to indicate an immediate engagements.

The 'Matin's" correspondent. on the other hand, says that at the Russian headquarters in St. Petersburg it is estimated that the impending battle at Mukden will not take place for a fortnight.

The "Petit Journal's" St. Petersburg correspondent says it is not correct to say that the Russians are going into winter quarters at Mukden.

HOW A RUSSIAN SPY DIED.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg says that a Mukden telegram reports that a Russian scouting party recently met a Japanese patrol. The latter threw the Russians a packet addressed to the Staff of the Manchurian Army. In the packet was a letter in Russian, signed by a Japanese officer, describing the fate of a Russian soldier named Vassili Reaboff, who, disguised as a Chinaman, penetrated the Japanese lines. He was discovered and sentenced to death. Replying to questions at

PALMISTRY TRIAL.

SIR ALFRED HARMSWORTH AND "KEIRO" IN THE BOX.

THERE was a fashionably dressed throng at the Clerkenwell Sessions on Tuesday, (October 5) when the trial of the West End palmists, the "Keiros," was resumed.

Mr. Yelverton continued his address for the defence and quoted portions of Holy Scripture to show that palmistry was an acknowledged science in ancient times. He then proceeded to search for a book from which he proposed to read a passage to prove that palmistry was practised 5 000 years before Christ. He could not find it among his papers and Mr. Gill promptly remarked: I am sorry I cannot help my friend. I have got none of these early authorities.

Mr. Yelverton then concluded his address having spoken two-and-a-half hours, and called as his first witness "Professor" Taylor, a phrenologist who delivered with much gesture a short lecture on palmistry. If the lines of the hand are pale yellow it showed, he said, the individual was subject to bilious ness. In another case he discovered by the lines of a lady's hand that she would have paralysis and this actually happened three years afterwards. That showed the practical side of the science.

Mr. Gill: Who conferred on you the title of "professor"?

Witness: The title can be assumed. I have studied in the field of nature.

Mr. Gill: Yes, exactly; a hairdresser, for instance, can assume it.

His wife, witness said, made a special study of palmistry. He was the first president of the Occultists' Defence League, and Mr. Stead was its first vice-president.

Mr. Gill: In studying in the open field of nature have you met anyone who practised clairvoyance?

Witness: Oh, yes.

Taylor added that he would not undertake to tell by the hand whether the person would come into money, the date of a person's death or marriage.

Mr. Gill: Any person who pretended to fix an incident in the future career of anyone would be grossly fraudulent?

Witness: Oh, no; a lady by examining my hand warned me of something that afterwards happened.

Mr. Gill: Your wife seems to have neglected to give you that warning. It's not for home consumption, perhaps.

The witness said he began life as a farm servant. He had taken part in evangelical work.

SIR ALFRED HARMSWORTH'S EVIDENCE.

Sir A. Harmsworth was next called, and counsel read portions of the articles published in the "Daily Mail" on palmistry. He then asked why Sir Alfred prosecuted under one Act and not under another.

Sir Alfred replied that the merely asked his solicitors to ascertain whether these people could not be prosecuted as well as the poor people who were prosecuted by the police.

Mr. Yelverton: In parties you have given to your friends have you not had palmists?

Sir Alfred: I have never had my hand read.

The Judge: People may have palmists for a little fun, you know.

Mr. Yelverton: Your paper has a very wide circulation?

Sir Alfred: I have heard so.

Sir Alfred was questioned as to the palmistry department of one of his papers, and in answer to counsel said that meant telling the character by the hand, not foretelling the future.

Mr. Gill: Your only object is to test the position of these people as compared with those who are punished for taking sixpences and shilling?

Sir Alfred: There was no other object. I hope these people will get off with a nominal punishment.

THE CHEIROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. Catherine St. Hill, president of the Cheirological Society, said she had studied palmistry for many years.

Counsel impressed the Court by reading out a list of eminent people, including the Prime Minister, who were presidents and vice-presidents of the society Witness, however, created uproarious laughter by saying that these were office-bearers in another society, not hers society.

Mr. Gill: You will be reading out a list of the office-bearers of the Royal Society next.?

Witness maintained the, view that palmistry was a distinct science. The lines of the hand were formed by the action of the head. By examining the lines of the hand she had foretold illness. The "Keiros" were absolutely honest.

Mr. Gill: Can the palmist fix the date of a marriage by looking at a lady's hand?

Witness: Oh, yes; and we can tell by the lines on the hand if a person is to be left money.

You can't tell the winner of a horse-race?—No; people ask many foolish questions.

Mr. Gill; It would be useful if you could.

Witnesses said she had examined the "Keiros" in palmistry and gave them a certificate.

Mr. Gill: Who appointed you examiner?

Witness: I appointed myself.

Did "Kairo" bring his crystal with him when he was examined?—I do not know anything about crystals.

Crystal gazing is an obvious fraud, isn't it?—Oh, no.

They never disclosed it to you?—I never saw them do it.

How was it you did not see in the lines of his hand that he had twenty years' experience in clairvoyance and crystals?—I don't know.

Witness said she believed that "Keiro" believed what he told people. If he had been a liar I would have seen it in his hand," she said.

"KEIRO'S" ROYAL PATRONAGE.

"Keiro" gave evidence on his own behalf. He said he had been a palmist 24 years. Before that he was a collegian student. He had practised palmistry in America and Australia, and had given satisfaction to 20,000 or 30 000 people. No complaint was ever made against him. He had examined the hands of the highest in the land, including Royalty.

Mr. Yelverton: There is nothing to laugh at in that, Mr. Gill.

Keiro: Fools can laugh at anything they don't understand. It shows ignorance, not cleverness.

Keiro, at the invitation of Mr. Yelverton, told how he read hands by the lines, the shape of the fingers, 'etc., and entered into the most minute details, all of which were followed with the closest interest by the crowded Court.

Replying to Mr. Yelverton, "Keiro" said that the letter of warning which he had received from a Mr. Dodson had not even been read by him and he had not acted upon suggestions contained in the letter to give certain delineations in writing and the remainder orally.

Mr. Gill: When did you adopt the name of "Keiro?"

Witness: About 1879.

Did you know the well-known "Keiro?"—I am the well-known "Keiro." When I adopted the name the other man, who spelt his name as "Cheiro," was a boy at school.

In the directory you are called a medical electrician?—Yes.

When did you last practise?—Five or six years ago near Sevenoaks. I also practised in Kensington and in St. Leonards.

What is the qualification for a medical electrician?—Certificates.

Do you also profess to be able to teach hypnotism?—Yes, I take pupils sometimes.

I suppose you have your own formula?—Yes which I brought from a celebrated French doctor.

I suppose you don't teach for nothing?—No; most people don't teach for nothing, do they?

You teach to earn a living?—Most people do.

Did you also undertake to teach anatomy?—No.

Witness added he had only had about a dozen pupils during the past twenty-three years.

How do the fees vary?—From three guineas to twenty-five guineas, depending upon the subject.

You don't teach clairvoyance?—No. I am not a clairvoyant, although I know something about clairvoyancy.

What is a clairvoyant?—A Clairvoyant is a scientific phenomenon. It is a sort of gift that some people have of feeling or seeing things with one sense very much developed. A very small minority of people would have this gift. Some Scotch people have the gift of second sight. So-called clairvoyancy is a mental picture. You take persons' hands and describe the people, and everything turns our exactly as was stated. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, but what clairvoyancy exactly is will take me too long to explain.

Have you ever gone to see a clairvoyant?—Yes, out of curiosity.

Do you know "Yoga"?—I had never seen him until this case came on.

Mr. Yelverton vehemently protested against "Yoga's" name being introduced in the present case, especially when he had no connection with it.

The Judge replied that Mr. Gill was quite in order and Mr. Yelverton was enlarging on his protest when the Judge sternly asked him to sit down.

Mr Yelverton: I am speaking as a member of the Bar. I object to any man who is a prisoner in the next case being brought into this case. Now I sit down.

The Judge: Stand up again, please. Don't let me have to say that I shall have to adjourn this case, unless it is properly conducted.

Mr. Yelverton maintained that he had a right to object when a person, whom he was defending in the next case, was sought to be traduced.

WHAT IS "CRYSTAL"?

Mr. Gill: What does clairvoyancy and "crystal" mean in your business pamphlet?

Witness: It means that clairvoyancy was practised by my wife.

Might not your statement in the circular that you had had twenty years' experience in clairvoyancy and crystal mislead ignorant people?—Not even the dullest.

What did "crystal" mean?—It was to let people know I had a crystal in the room which could be seen.

I suppose it was to humour people?—To humour and amuse them.

Witness said his charge was a guinea for palmistry. To nurses and people who could not afford the fee he reduced it; forty-nine times out of fifty he got a guinea. Clairvoyance following palmistry was charged an extra half-guinea, sometimes a guinea.

The sittings were given in a room?—Yes, and my fees are not four guineas an hour. (And the witness bowed and smiled to Mr. Gill.)

Mr. Gill next had witness struggling with a definition of the profession of "Psychometrist," which he said meant "a person who feels things."

Do you have it more than others?—Sensitive people have it more than others.

Is it a sort of thing you could teach?—It would take me weeks to do it.

Do you predict marriage and the number of children?—Yes.

How?—By the lines on the hands.

Then with regard to legacies?—In the same way.

And accidents?—Yes.

Pray don't drop your voice. The jury will like to hear this—With regard to death?—That is according to the life line on the hand and the lines on the wrist.

Are you able to indicate contagious disease?—There are lines which indicate fever and heart disease.

You hail this prosecution with satisfaction?—Certainly not; I should like the question of the legality of palmistry settled once for all. That is what I told the inspector. I regard this prosecution as a diabolical outrage.

Then Mr. Gill read a letter from a lady client enclosing £2 in payment for a crystal, in which occurred the passage, "I have seen nothing in it."

Can you give me the name? asked the witness.

Mr. Gill: No "I would rather not; it would be hard on the young woman.

Mr. Yelverton: Where does this letter come from?

Mr. Gill (soothingly): It comes from Bradford.

Other letters were produced. One referred with "sorrow and regret" to a fulfilled prediction of a husband's death, the predictant being a clairvoyant. This letter Mr. Gill said, was well thumbed and appeared to have been pretty extensively used in the business.

"I am asking you a few stupid questions," Mr. Gill frequently observed to his victim who smiled and bowed. "They are very clever questions," he answered.

Mr. Gill's cross-examination lasted two hours.

EVIDENCE OF CLIENTS: A PRINCESS.

Mrs. E. Hussey was called. Mr. Gill objected.

His Lordship: What is this evidence?

Mr. Yelverton. It relates to an interference by Dorothy Tempest with the course of justice.

His Lordship: We cannot hear it.

Mr. Yelverton: Then I ask for Dorothy Tempest to be recalled.

Dorothy Tempest entered the box and glanced at Mr Yelverton, her dark eyes burning with indignation. She said she had a conversation in Court on Monday with Mrs. Hussey, and in consequence asked her to speak to the solicitors for the prosecution.

Mr. Yelverton: A most improper proceeding. You may stand down.

With another indignant glance at the learned counsel the witness stood down.

Miss Elizabeth Winter a medical nurse, said she had been a client of "Keiro," and found him honourable and straightforward in every way.

Madame Marie Nicola, said to be a foreign princess, a grey-haired lady with pleasant manners and a refined face, whose voice broke down and tears came into her eyes as she described a fulfilled prediction by Mrs. St. Hill of the death of a favourite son and other predictions affecting herself which had also been literally fulfilled, was the next witness.

Mr. Davies, of Brondesbury, brother-in-law of "Keiro," said palmistry was a perfectly demonstrable science. This he endeavoured to demonstrate to the jury, but they and the court merely laughed.

Miss Ida Prangly, an elderly spinster, a writer on palmistry and works of fiction, told the jury that palmistry enabled her to demonstrate the health of a client and what career might be followed. As "Zoroasta" she had written for the Harmsworths in his disease. The lady held up her hand and said: My figures are pointed. That I should say indicates that I am artistic. So I am."

The Court adjourned for lunch.

Outside Court as the spectators left a tall, fair, young woman busied herself with the distribution of handbills from a London College of Palmistry, offering lelineation at 2s. 6d. each. His lordship described, it when the Court resumed, as most improper.

Miss Prangley, cross-examined, said she had read the Vagrancy Act in its application to palmistry, but was sorry to say she could not understand it. She had seen pictures in the crystal.

At any particular time of the day?—No, pictures might be seen in a teapot.

So that "Keiro" might advertise that he had seen twenty years' experience of clairvoyance, crystal, and the teapot?

Mrs. Stevenson the wife of "Keiro," formerly a trained nurse at St. Bartholomew's, said she had been a clairvoyant since she could remember. She had also studied palmistry in the works of Mr. Heron Allen, who was an officer of that Court.

His lordship expressed surprise at the information, but

Mr. Yelverton confirmed it, and said if it were practicable to call Mr. Allen he would be one of his best witnesses.

"Keiro" was again put in the witness-box and further cross-examined by Mr. Gill. He admitted that in an advertisement he described himself as having twenty years experience of palmistry, psychometry, hypnotism etc., but said that meant that he had twenty years experience of palmistry and sixteen years' experience of hypnotism.

Mr. Gill: What is the derivation of psychometry?

Keiro: I don't know.

Mr. Yelverton: You don't know the Greek derivations but you do know what psychometry is.

Mr. Gill: You must not tell him what he knows

Mr. Yelverton: I am obliged to you for teaching me my business.

Mr. Gill: It would be a very laborious task, and I have not the time to undertake it.

Mr Yelverton, in summing up for the prisoners, said his clients had been reduced to the greatest poverty by this prosecution. The case had been pressed in a manner he was surprised at. Every opportunity had been taken to frustrate his advocacy, and every objection raised but he relied on the jury doing justice, or he would not have accepted the rebuffs and attacks with the good temper he had. The prosecution had to make up the deficiencies of their case by sneering observations and cheap remarks.

The jury had to be satisfied that the "Keiros" had falsely, knowingly, and unlawfully pretended to have the power and ability to foretell future events with intent to deceive and impose. The future was moulded on the past, and from the lines on one hand palmists could predict things that would happen. Palmistry was a science and when scientifically practised as the "Keiros" had done, there was no case of false pretences. Mr. Yelverton proceeded to quote from the shorthand notes of the witnesses' evidence, and said their stories were gravely put forward to prove attempted fraud.

"I should think that it makes Mr. Gill laugh within himself," said Mr. Yelverton.

"No" said Mr. Gill, "it makes me feel very depressed."

Continuing, Mr. Yelverton said the evidence of the "Keiros" was equally as creditable as that of the witnesses called for the prosecution, and he asked the jury to say that the case had not been made out.

In the course of his speech Mr. Yelverton divulged who was the mysterious white-haired elderly lady who came to the court yesterday to give evidence on the value of palmistry. She was of aristocratic appearance, and her surname was suppressed. She was known only as "Marie Nicolva." Counsel now said she was a princess of one of the exiled Royal families, and she had had the painful experience of her son's death being forecasted at the early age of twenty by the aid of palmistry. She, too had been told that she would go a journey and meet with a railway accident, but she was not to be afraid, as the line of death was surrounded by a square of safety. The palmist's warning, she believed, had saved her life. In his address, Mr. Yelverton said, counsel for the prosecution had complained that he (Mr. Yelverton) had protested against certain matters. He had protested and should protest to the end. If the verdict was against them he should protest down to his last penny that they had not had justice in that court.

Mr. Yelverton having spoken for two hours and a-half, the Court adjourned. Counsel added that he would have more to say after the adjournment.

Mr. Gill appealed to him for mercy.

When the Court resumed Mr. Yelverton continued his address for forty minutes when he sat down, and Mr. Gill rose and addressed the jury.

"Keiro" was found guilty of attempted fraud in two cases and of pretending to tell fortunes.

In summing up, the judge said that the best way of showing gratitude for the jury's long detention in what must be to them a troublesome case was to order them to be exempt from service for a number of years. The prosecution was one of considerable interest, and Sir Alfred Harmsworth—anyone, in fact, who believed a public grievance existed—was perfectly within his rights in testing the law on the subject.

After a retirement of exactly an hour, the jury acquitted the Keiros of attempting to defraud Dorothy Tempest, but convicted them of attempting to defraud the witness Annie Betts and Charles Richards, and of undertaking to tell fortunes.

The third palmist—Yoga, otherwise Charles Fricker—then surrendered to his bail, and pleaded guilty to similar charges, adding that he did not know he was infringing the law.

I am glad, said the judge, to be able to deal with all of you under section 8 of the Larceny Act, because if I had to deal with you under the Witchcraft Act my hands would have been materially tied. It was stated by prosecutor, fully and freely, that he wanted to see what was the opinion of your fellow-countrymen as to the mode in which you were carrying on your business, and to see if anyone practising palmistry in a room in Bond-street was in a different position from the persons who had been convicted all over the country, and accepted smaller fees in some village. You will have to enter into your own recognisances in £250 each, and one surety each in £50, or two in £25, to come up for judgment if called upon. If you do not again indulge in your practices you will hear no more of this.

ARMY REFORM.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER'S WARNING.

On Oct. 6 Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., Secretary of State for War, was the chief guest of the Master Cutler (Mr. George Hall) on the occasion of the annual Cutlers' feast at Sheffield. The company included the Duke of Norfolk, Capt. Scott, R.N. of the Discovery, Earl Manvers, and Sir Clements Markham.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, replying for "his Majesty's Ministers," agreed with a previous speaker that the distance separating the two branches of our forces was very slight. The tendency of public thought at the present time—and if he had anything to do with moulding public thought that tendency would be accelerated—was to bring those two services closer and closer. He was a party man, and the member of a party, but he hoped the time would be far distant when it would be impossible for a Minister of War to address himself to any gathering of his fellow-citizens on the duties he had to discharge. There had been—perhaps there would be—party interferences, with the administration of the Army. His view, after having made some study of those interferences, was that they were bad for the Army and bad for the nation. So far as they could reduce the administration of the Army from the interference of party, so far, he was sure, they would be benefiting the great force on behalf of which he was there to speak (cheers). It might possibly interest some of them to know what was the impression of one who for a year had been called upon to administer the War Office. If he were to make that impression known it would be to tell that assemblage that the impression made upon his mind was one of grave concern.

NO TRIFLING WITH WAR.

He did not speak of the difficulties which confronted, and which must confront anyone in his position in dealing with the problems which undoubtedly and admittedly existed with regard to the organisation of the Army. Those problem were pressing—far more pressing—than, perhaps some there supposed. That was work which he was charged to attempt and which with the assistance of his colleagues on the Army Council, he was prepared to face. They did not believe that those problems were insoluble and though they were not sanguine enough to hope or believe that they could do more than lay the first foundation of the new building, they did believe that they could do something during the time which was given them. But there were other difficulties. He believed that they were making a great mistake in trying to get the business of the Empire done with conditions under which no business could be satisfactorily accomplished (cheers). But there was another aspect of this question which was even graver. There was an attitude of mind in this country which would lead them to believe that they could prepare for war without making the necessary sacrifices which was entailed. To those who took that view he would say, You cannot trifle with war. He was not satisfied that we had learned the lessons which we might have learned from the great conflict now going on in the East, or from the great conflict in which we were engaged for so long in South Africa. The moral he wished to point was that every farthing that was spent in preparing for war troops which would not be fit to face a foreign enemy was money wasted.

ADVOCATES OF CONSCRIPTION.

There were those who advocated conscription, but he believed that in the peculiar circumstances of this country we should not gain—we could not gain—all the benefit which that school of thought expected to gain from it, and we should impose upon ourselves burdens which, in view of the fact that we were an island, ought not to be undertaken. We must put our military house in order, and must apply to it the tests while he had endeavoured to apply. We did not want an army for sport, for social opportunities, or for recreation, but an army that, when it fought, would win. Those charged with the administration of the Army intended to prosecute their task to the best of their abilities, and he had no doubt that if they exhibited that earnestness, intelligence, and sincerity which the nation had a right to demand of those who took an interest in the welfare, of the Army, the nation would support them in their work (loud cheers).

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

THE EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

A MEETING of the Council of the British Cotton-Growing Association was held on Oct. 4, with Mr. J. E. Newton in the chair. Mr. Wolstenholme, chairman of the West Indies Committee, stated that machinery was being sent out for the purpose of crushing the cotton seed, so that it could be put on the ground as a fertiliser. Mr. Grapper, chairman of the Egypt and East Africa Committee, said that, although there had been certain drawbacks owing to the unusual season, the prospects were fairly good. representations had been made to the Government pointing out the necessity of the establishment of an agricultural department in British Central Africa. Mr. Grapper also reported that Mr. Wallar, a large planter in the neighbourhood of Natchi, was experimenting with treating cotton as a perennial. In this way, he thought, he would be able to get a yield four times as large as the ordinary crop, but the committee thought that, until the industry was more firmly established it would not be wise to experiment in this direction on a large scale. A large quantity of cotton was coming forward as the result of the past season's crop.

In moving the adoption of the West Africa minutes the chairman, Mr. Howarth stated that no new ventures had been entered into during the past month, and the committee were waiting to see the result of the experiments this season before proceeding further. Mr. Hutton reported on his interview with Mr. Himbury, who had just returned from Lagos and thought the association should make preparations for ginning at least 6,000 to 10,000 bales this season there.

Mr. Stansfield, in moving the adoption of the minutes of the India Committee, mentioned that experiments were being made on a large scale with tree cotton, samples of which he submitted to the meeting. These were considered very good. Mr. Stansfield was sanguine that a large supply of this class of cotton will shortly be available for Lancashire. He also referred to fact, the that a large increase had occurred in the use of Surat cotton, the quantity consumed this year by Lancashire spinners being more than 1,200 per cent, in excess of what was used in the year 1900. This increase was not entirely owing to the shortage in American cotton, but to the fact that the quality of Indian cotton has much improved. There is every reason to believe that the next few years will see a very great improvement both in the quantity and quality of Indian cotton. As an instance of this Mr. Stansfield referred to the fact that Messrs. Shaw, Wallace, and Co. (who are carring out experiments on the joint account of the Government and the Association) are promoting a syndicate with a capital of 30,000l. to go in extensively for cotton-growing.

The chairman of the Finance Committee stated that a circular had been sent out to the subscribers inviting them to convert their subscriptions into shares and that replies were coming in satisfactorily.

MARRIAGE "A PURGATORY."

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

Percy Lett McGary, aged thirty-six, described as of the Indian Civil Service, was remanded at the South-Western Police Court charged with intermarrying with Gladys Helen Cathcart, a widow lady, at St. John's Church, Bayswater, in August, 1902, his wife being then and now alive. The two ladies, both attired fashionably, were present in court. Mrs. Cathcart having with her a young child born since her marriage with the accused.

The first marriage was solemnised in Simla, and it proved, so it was said, an unhappy one. Mrs. Cathcart, in answer to questions, said she married the prisoner after four months' acquaintance, and lived with him as his wife until his arrest.

The clerk: Did you inform the police?—No.

In one of the two marriage certificates the accused was described as being on the staff of the Army Headquarters in India. When he was arrested, said the detective, accused remarked: "Yes, it's quite true. I have been expecting this for a month. I would sooner put up with this than live in purgatory."

The magistrate: Did that mean the first or second marriage?—His first.

The hearing of the case had not been concluded when the mail left.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 4.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut A G de Viscount Malden resigns his commission.

11th (Prince's Albert's Own) Hussars—Lieut Col and Brevet Col the Hon O V G A Lumley, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay; Major W H Rycroft to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col the Hon O V G A Lumley; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R G Brooke, D S O, from 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be major, to complete establishment; Second Lieut J Blakiston-Houston to be lieutenant, vice G T Williams, promoted.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Second Lieut T R Badger to be lieutenant vice A Grant, D S O, promoted.

13th Hussars—Lieut W Pepys is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut W H Eve is antedated to Sept 1, 1904, vice W Pepys; the undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E J Carter, vice J D Lyons, promoted; J C Metcalfe, vice E J Carter, seconded for service with the West African Regt.

14th (Kings') Hussars—Lieut the Hon H Grosvenor resigns his commission.

16th (Queen's) Lancers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E C Bethune, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G P Wyndham to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col E C Bethune.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut. J. H. Gibbon is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. G. A. Hope resigns his commission.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned gentleman to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete establishment:—R. Randon, M.D.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on half-pay:—J. C. Tyler, G. H. Sim, C.B., J. C. Campbell, J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—W. W. Baker, vice Brevet Col. P. T. Buston, D.S.O., placed on half-pay; B. B. Russell, vice Brevet Col. J. C. Tyler. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—Brevet Major T. Fraser, vice R. A. F. Kingscote, retired; A. J. Pilcher, vice W. W. Baker; E. P. Brooker, vice B. B. Russell. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—G. M. Morrell, R. D. Jackson, L. C. Pitman, E. A., Osborne, W. S. Blunt, J. F. Gray. The undermentioned gentlemen from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, to be second lieutenants:—L. E. Becher, F. A. Heymann.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of lieutenants of the under mentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Sir W. H. Bartelot to Nov. 9, 1903, vice the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant C. B., Vaughan, to Nov. 21, 1903, vice the Hon. C. H. S. Monck, promoted; W. A. Fuller-Maitland to Nov 29, 1903, vice the Hon. W. H. V. Darrell, promoted; H. E. Whaley, to Jan. 23, 1904, vice H. M. Pryce-Jones, seconded.

Irish Guards.—Second Lieut. Lord A. J. Hamilton to lieutenant, vice H. A. Herbert Stepney, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Second Lieut. F. C. Longbourne to be lieutenant, vice G. Adams seconded.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Second Lieut. A. B. Harley to be lieutenant, vice F. W. Tomlinson, promoted

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Second Lieut. W. A. T. B. Somerville to be lieutenant, vice J. T. Lodwick, seconded.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G. H. Stevenson, vice H. C. Oxley, resigned; C. G. Thornton, vice G. H. Stevenson, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. G. H. Hodson resign his commission.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. H. G. Elliot is seconded service on the Staff.

The Suffolk Regt, —Captain C. D. P. Crooke is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Regt.—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt. R. A. Owens is antedated to Aug. 26, 1904, vice C. H. Vigors, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt. G. F. R. Forbes to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. J. C. Doran, C. B., promoted.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. H. P. De la Bere is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt. A. D. Lewes to be captain, vice H. P. De la Bere.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants—H. L. Webb-Bowen, vice H. Maddick, transferred to 14th (King's) Hussars; M. G. Jones, vice H. L. Webb-Bowen, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. R. E. L. Townsend to be captain, to complete establishment.

The East Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut. P. A. Allan is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Capt. H. F. Umfreville is seconded for service on the Staff, the promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated to April 15, 1904:—E. V. Jenkin, D. S. O., vice H. K. Umfreville; W. E. Maples, vice E. V. Jenkins, D. S. O., seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. G. C. Morphett to be adjutant, vice Capt. R. Bellamy, D. S. O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Hampshire Regt.—Capt. H. G. Westmorland to be major vice F. H. G. Playfair, retired; Capt. H. L. Wheeler, D. S. O., is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The South Staffordshire Regt...Capt. E. A. E. Baiver retire on retired pay.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut H K Utterson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Essex Regt.—Capt A C Halahan is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G J Hanson, notified in the Gazette of June 28 and Aug 2, 1904 is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Army with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—A T W Constable to April 19 1904 on augmentation; A Riddell to April 22 1904 vice W McD Allardice, seconded; J H Pattisson to May 5. 1904 vice R N Thompson seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut P J Partridge to be lieutenant vice D H R Giffard transferred to the Indian Army.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Second Lieut B G C Brock to be lieutenant vice G S T Fenning resigned.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt C Gosling to be major, to complete establishment.

The York and Lancaster Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated to April 10, 1904:—C S Sharpe, vice W G Ruel, transferred to the Indian Army; J V M Bisset, vice C S Sharpe, seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Second Lieut S N Dale to be lieutenant, vice G B Hobart, seconded.

The Highland Light Inf—Major A F Evans-Lombe retires on retired pay; Capt R W H Ronaldson to be major, vice A F Evans Lombe; Capt E L G Feilden to be adjutant, vice R E S Prentice, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt J K Dick-Cunyngham, D S O, to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major C J Simpson, who has vacated that appointment.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H A Gaussen, vice E H Saunders, D S O promoted; L G de R Barclay, vice A F Thuguar, promoted.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt A Wise is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut J L Richards resigns his commission; Supernumerary Lieut E H Wildblood to be lieutenant, vice J L Richards.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. J P Tredennick is antedated to July 14, 1904, vice G T W Grimshaw, DSO, promoted. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—O H C Molony, vice J McD Haskard, promoted; B Maclear, vice O H C Molony, seconded for service with the Indian Army; J P B Robinson, vice R MacLeod, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut R E Solly-Flood to be captain, vice A A Dorrien-Smith D S O, seconded.

The West India Regt.—Capt. W Chill is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut. W Addison is seconded for service with the West African Regt.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. H S Brook is seconded for service with the Transvaal Volunteer Medical Staff.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. H S Gough, CB, CMG, to command the troops in Jersey while lieutenant-governor of that island, vice Major-Gen. H R Abadie, CB, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Col. H Barron to be a major-general on the Staff to command the Royal Art., Malta, and is granted the rank of Major-General in the Army, vice Major-Gen. D D T O'Callaghan, C V O, who has vacated that appointment; Major A G Marrable, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf), from a Staff captain at headquarters, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Capt F G C M Morgan, the South Wales Borderers, who has vacated the appointment of deputy-assistant adjutant-general (temporary); Major A A Chichester D S O the Dorsetshire Regt, from a deputy assistant quartermaster general, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, vice Major A B Hamilton, the King's Own Scottish Borders, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt and Brevet-Major W Campbell D S O the Gordon Highlanders, from a deputy-assistant director at Headquarters; Major A Phelps, the Army Service Corps to be a deputy assistant director at Headquarters Capt G McK Franks, R A is confirmed in the appointment of Staff captain at Headquarters, The undermentioned officers to be staff Captain at Headquarters:—Major H R Davies the Oxfordshire Light Inf; Capt N Malcolm D S O Princes Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); Lieut G R Frith R E.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Major E M Paul, R E to be an instructor, vice Major J Winn R E, who has vacated that appointment.

INDIAN ARMY.

Col J Grant is tranferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P Fleming to be chaplain to the Forces, fourth class; the Rev M Melia to be chaplain to the Forces, fourth class.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses:—Miss M S Ram (provisionally), Miss M F Steele (provisionally), Miss E Foster (provisionally).

Sister Miss A R. Rose-Innes resigns her appointment.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major H Waring, Royal Garrison Art, Ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the substantive rank of major in the Army, under the provisions of Article 396 (a) and (b). Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, Oct 26, 1900, as amended by Army Order 25, of 1904; Major W M Tracy, Ordnance officer, third class retires on retired pay; Major A H Woodfield, Royal Garrison Art., Ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an Ordnance officer, third class, vice Major W M Tracy.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—H E S Abbott, D S O, R E; H J Foster, R E; H H Barnet, R E.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen C Strahan colonel commandant Royal (late Bengal) Eng is placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List Major-Gen Sir G H Marsnall K C B retires on retired pay, Major-Gen Sir F Carrington K C B K C M G retires on retired pay Lieut C B Pape Half-Pay List resigns his commission.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut A W Birt resigns his commission.

Admiralty, 4th October.

Sub-Lieutenant Richard Haydon Owen Lane-Poole has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September, 1904. Sub-Lieutenant Charles Reynolds Sharp has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet specially for service during the War in South Africa. Dated 15th October, 1903.

Engineer Lieutenant John Joseph George Gibsham Percey has been promoted the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st October, 1904.

Admiralty, 5th October.

Captain Henry Deacon Barry has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 1st October, 1904.

Consequent thereon Captain Crawford James Markland Conybeare has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List of His Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet viz.:—Herbert Kennedy Horsey George Hughlings Armstrong Willis and Dated 1st October 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th October,

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant W. G. S. Harrison is removed from the Army His Majesty having no further occasion for his services Dated 8th October, 1904.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant T. W. C Norris resigns his Commission Dated 8th October, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Captain George E A West is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 15th July 1904.

Captain Henry B W Smith-Rewse is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 5th September, 1904.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Lieut Arthur T Cockcraft, vice H de C Martelli seconded 5th June, 1904.

Artillery Lieut Owen H G F Christie appointed to the Indian Army. Dated 7th September, 1904.

Second Lieutenant George R Barker resigns his Commission. Dated 8th October, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery Brevet Colonel William H E Dobie, on completion of five years service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st October 1904.

Lieutenant Harold F. Kilgour is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 1st October 1904.

The date of the seconding of Lieutenant A. M. Urquhart, notified in the Gazette of 9th September, 1904, is altered to 23rd July, 1904.

LINES BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Lieutenant Jonathan J. R. Pell resigns his Commission. Dated 8th October, 1904.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh J. Archdale, C. B., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay, Dated 6th October 1904.

Major George A Ivatt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. J. Archdale, C. B. Dated 6th October 1

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A BLASPHEMOUS JUDGE.

Whatever be the eventual outcome of the Gurney case in America it has already been established that crass ignorance was responsible for the penalty imposed upon this member of the Diplomatic Corps. Which goes to prove that the United States might with advantage see to the qualifications of those whom she entrusts with judicial duties. But the Mother Country has had as bad specimens of ignorant and unjust judges as any other land in the world. There have been repetitions of Jeffreys since that monster's day. Braxfield, the "Jeffreys of Scotland," as Cockburn termed him, was a brutal ruffian, addicted to obscenity and blasphemy, who would chuckle the more from observing that respectable people were shocked. In the sedition trials of 1793-4 counsel for the defence argued that all great men had been reformers. Carlst himself was a reformer. "Aye," answered the judge, "Aye, and muckle he made o' that; He was hanget." It was the same judge who remarked to a prisoner in sentencing him to death, "Ye're a verra clever chiel, man, but ye'd be nane the waur o' a hangin'."

CAP, BELLS AND ERMINE.

Within the last half century we have seen a County Court Judge removed from his office. This was Judge Ramsay, of the Liverpool County Court. An outrageous attack which he had made upon the character of Liverpool's citizens brought a sharp retort from a local newspaper, whereupon the judge illegally sent his officers to arrest the editor. The latter refused to be arrested without a legal warrant, and gave the officers into custody. Attending upon a summons a day or so later, he was fined £5 by Mr. Ramsay, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. "It was me," said the furious and ungrammatical judge, "who gave order to bring you, and I meant force to be used if necessary. Even if it required 10,000 men, I would get you. I care for no man living who dare oppose me." The people in court laughed outright, and the judge demanded their arrest adding, "If you bailiffs don't arrest one of those men, I will fine you." Two people were lugged up and fined £5. Then he turned to his original butt with, "You look like a man in whose eyes and in whose face worst passions and feelings of our human nature are delineated." The chancellor of the Duchy remitted the penalty and banished the author of the mischief from the Bench.

MONUMENTAL LABOURS.

The Navy League is well up to time this year in its reminder as to the decoration of the Nelson statue for Trafalgar Day, which falls on the 21st inst. Few of the millions who see this statue every year realise what its bulk really is. The figure itself measures 17ft., and weighs some 18 tons, and is fashioned from stone from the Duke of Buccleuch's Granton quarry. The Navy League display is a readiness to take Time by the forelock commendably in contrast with that which animates, or failed to animate, those responsible for the erecting of the statue. The building of the column occupied an unconscionable time, but when, commencing their labours at three o'clock one November morning in 1843, they got the statue hoisted, piece by piece, the work was not even then complete. It looks another 24 1-4 years to get the great Landseer lions in place, Happily they were well worth waiting for.

QUEER REAL ESTATE.

We are constantly being asked to subscribe funds for this or that place of historic interest, but nobody has yet undertaken the same conservation of the volcanoes. Some of them seem still well able to look after themselves. It was only through lack of bidders that the sole navigable rights of the river Ouse, with all title to dues and what not were not sold at public auction a dozen years ago But the volcanoes, despite their terrors, are passing into the keeping of syndicate. Poor, Popocatepeti after being long going, going, going has gone apparently. That is to say American financiers are reported to have purchased the right to extract from its crater all the sulphur they can get and to have paid a million sterling for the privilege. Is it a big enough crater five thousand and odd feet in diameter and a thousand in depth. The volcano has been quiet since 1540 though it still hisses steam and grumbles at times and in so doing brings from below the coveted sulphur Vulcano the intermittently active volcano in the Æolian Isles has long been worked for minerals and sulphur,

TUNNEL TROUBLES.

Operations have been suspended in the Simplon Tunnel under conditions which do not appear any worse—except that here the water scalds—than those overcome in one or two undertakings in England. The Severn Tunnel, for example, was a wet business, and the men all had to be prepared to swim for it. But that was nothing to the Kilsby tunnel, for in the former the difficulty was expected; in the latter it was not. They came suddenly upon an unsuspected quicksand. It extended 400 yards into the proposed tunnel, and seemed so hopeless an obstacle that the contractor took to his bed and died. However, Robert Stephenson undertook to drive the tunnel. He set to work 1,250 men, with 200 horses and thirteen steam engines, and day and night for eight months they pumped away 84,000 gallons of water an hour from the quicksand, and, using 36,000,000 bricks, they got the tunnel through in thirty months.

[A LESSON IN PROPRIETY.

The funeral of Sir William Harcourt brings to mind a grim little story which none of his disciphers appears to have heard. Lady Harcourt and a friend went slumming and Sir William, unable to accompany them, though anxious to do so, met them on their return to lunch, and listened with the deepest interest to the recital of their experiences. He knew something of the lives of the poor himself from personal observation, and had been mindful of their lot during his term as Home Secretary. While holding that office new burial regulations, which had been instrumental in passing greatly angered a certain clergyman. So one day there arrived at the Home Office a mysterious package, which upon examination, proved to contain the dead body of a child. With it was a note from the clergyman saying that he declined to bury the body, and the Home Secretary might do with it as he chose. And what did you do, Sir William? asked his guest. Well he answered, I just wrote to the bishop of that diocese, and told him that unless he gave his unruly subordinate a lesson in propriety, I would.

THE BATTLE OF THE RAILS.

The terrible accident on a Welsh railway occurred yesterday on a stretch of line over which, once upon a time, there was a good deal of fighting between rival companies. There used to exist a little system the Llanelly Company, which was eaten up by greater companies. Two great companies jointly took over the Llandovery-Llandilo section; another portion passed into the keeping of one company, and yet another to the second concern. Then there was a complicated arrangement whereby the absorbing corporations, running amicably over their joint lines, agreed to let each other have running powers over those portions which had become their individual properties. The links between the sections thus taken over were not of uniform gauge, and somehow it fell out that between Llandilo and Llandilo Bridge there existed three-quarters of a mile of road whose possession brought about a law-suit. For a while it was nobody's, albeit all who could were claiming it. Eventually one company sent along a train, which was halted at the entrance to the disputed territory, then given permission, and so proceed. The same thing happened on the return journey, and the case had to go to the lawyers before it could be decided who should go where.

[TRAGEDIES OF ERROR.

While a couple of people, lost in London, were doing their best to get themselves identified, a man in the dock was declaring that Sir Berkeley Sheffield was the policeman who had served him overnight with drink. It was just such a mistake as this latter which cost a man his life in Paris not long ago, when a madman, taking him for the President of the French Republic, shot him dead. Not more fortunate was General Fan, of the Chinese Army, who, while engaged in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion was shot dead by a British bugler who thought the General was a Boxer. Another man, acting on as false an impression, rushed into a public-house bar and cut the throat of a woman whom he had seen ordering drink. Then he went out and cut his own throat, dying in the belief that he had murdered his wife. The woman whom he had assailed was an utter stranger to him; was the wife of a man, in fact, who at that moment lay dying of consumption, and for whom she had set out to buy a little stimulant.

ANCIENT ROME OUTDONE.

It was stated not long ago by an authority that New York in its extravagance and moral decadance put even degenerate Rome of olden days to the blush. What will be said, then, in view of the banqueting of poodles, and the turning loose among them of cats for their sport? Not taking into account such items as houses which cost a million sterling to build and furnish; private theatres erected at fabulous cost, and peopled by companies drawn from ordinary theatres closed against the public to relieve the company for special performance in this private buildings with only messed millionaires for audience—not taking such items as these into account, America's bill for extravagance is really call, as they would say, Such items as £20,000,000 for confectionery and "light drinks"; £200,000,000 on alcohol of the which half is said to be sheer excess are included. Altogether, this authority sets the bill of the United States for waste and extravagance at £150,000,000 a year.

THE boys of the public schools of Chicago, whose average age is fifteen, struck work a few weeks ago, because it was rumoured that a negro teacher had been appointed.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, Oct. 3 ("Times").—"No Russian war vessel will pass through the Dardanelles," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris."

GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE MEETING AT HAMBURG.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on October 3:—

Although there is no confirmation of the Homburg rumour that Count von Bulow intends going to Rome to return Signor Giolitti's visit, it is certain that considerable attention is being paid in this country to the political relations between Germany, Italy, and Austria. In a leading article to-day the "Magdeburgische Zeitung" deals at some length with the question of Italian interests in the Balkan Peninsula, and refers to Count von Bulow's meeting, two years ago, with Signor Prinetti, then Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. On that occasion Count von Bulow endeavoured to dissipate Signor Prinetti's misgivings as to the possibility of Austria taking steps on the Adriatic detrimental to Italian interests, by declaring that Count Goluchowski had stated to him that it was impossible for any one of the signatories of the Triple Alliance to acquire fresh territory without the consent of the others. At the same time Count von Bulow refused to insert a clause to that effect in the treaty. Can it be, asks the "Magdeburgische Zeitung," that Signor Giolitti in his turn is harbouring apprehensions similar to those entertained by Signor Prinetti? Italy, it reminds its readers, is still bent on gaining over Albania and the Albanians to herself, and, in order to further this project, has established in Albania a large number of Italian schools, the avowed object of which step is to Italianise the youth of the country. The eyes of Italy, however, are turned with special covetousness on the harbours of the Albanian coast, prominent among which is the Bay of Valona. So important does the Italian Government consider Valona to be that, on learning that Austria had designs on it, as well as on Durazzo and Prevesa, it represented to Austria that Italy could not tolerate for a moment the occupation of these harbours by any other Power, and that she would only consent to be a passive spectator of any advance of Austrian troops in Albania so long as Austria kept her hands off the Albanian coast.

This matter, says the "Magdeburgische," was also, of course, mentioned at the meeting between Signor Tittoni and Count Goluchowski, who, while he gave reassuring oral declarations, omitted to repeat the same in a more binding form. This omission, the paper adds, did not fail to excite great distrust in Italy.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Vienna, Sept. 30.—The official "Wiener Zeitung" publishes this morning an Imperial Ordinance, authorising the Government to regulate commercial intercourse with Italy by a Ministerial decree up to Dec. 31, 1905. In virtue of this Ordinance the Austro-Hungarian Customs houses have been directed to extend until Oct. 15, the provisional arrangement dated Jan. 1, 1903, which would otherwise have lapsed to-day.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

Replying to some observations in the "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna declares that the understanding with Russia is and remains the unshaken basis of Austria's Balkan policy to which both sides loyally hold fast.

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphs from Paris on Oct. 3:—

Though it is not mentioned in the semi-official Note communicated to the Press on the proceedings at the Cabinet Council held at the Elysee to-day, M. Delcasse is known to have presented to his colleagues a statement concerning the negotiations which have been resumed with Spain relative to Morocco. According both to the Temps and the Figaro the accord between M. Delcasse and Senor Leony Castillo is virtually complete. It is possible that such is the case though neither the Quai d'Orsay nor the Spanish Embassy is willing to give particulars of the understanding which when signed will not require the ratification of the French Chamber.

I can, however state that the arrangement will, when definitely concluded be found to be in harmony with the Anglo-French Agreement on Morocco and that it will not wound the Sultan's susceptibilities. It is the policy of the French Government to proceed in Morocco as the friend of the Moorish Government, and with the assent of the Sultan.

Later.—M. Delcasse had a conference with the Spanish Ambassador this afternoon, it is stated by the Courrier du Soir that they examined the remaining details of the projected arrangement relating to Morocco.

According to the Figaro even if the Franco-Spanish Agreement on Morocco is signed shortly King Alphonso will not come to Paris till next spring but it will be the first on his round of official visit to various foreign States. On leaving Paris the Figaro thinks the young King will go to Vienna.

Various reports have been current but the Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Oct. 5:—

The Petit Parisien published this morning a telegram from its correspondent in Madrid purporting to give the main lines of the understanding between the Spanish and French Governments relative to Morocco. The Figaro also published an article signed "Ignotus," affirming that M. Delcasse had consented to an eventual extension of the Spanish sphere of influence, which would comprise Tetuan and Tangier. This authority also stated that the accord was complete on questions of a commercial character. The Temps this evening, however, publishes the following Note:—"Senor Leony Castillo, Spanish Ambassador in France has assured us that the particulars of the Franco-Spanish arrangement published this morning are wholly incorrect." It is to be presumed that this contradiction applies to both the Petit Parisien and the Figaro.

I think that, for the present, it is useless to seek to penetrate the mystery surrounding the Franco-Spanish negotiations. It is enough to know that when concluded the arrangement "will be found to be in harmony with the Anglo-French Agreements, and that it will not wound the Sultan's susceptibilities."

HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Brussels, Oct. 3.—A treaty was signed at The Hague to-day, by Holland and Portugal with reference to the delimitation of the Dutch Portuguese frontier in Timor Island, thus removing a long-standing cause of difference between these Powers.

THE BALKANS.

The following items are telegraphed:—

Vienna, Sept. 30 (Times).—The "Politische Correspondenz" announces on the strength of Servian information that King Peter will shortly pay a one-day's visit to Prince Ferdinand at Euxinograd.

The visit will take place incognito since King Peter desires to begin his visits to foreign courts at St. Petersburg and Vienna. As the fulfilment of this desire is for the moment precluded by the Russo-Japanese war, and as King Peter is anxious not to leave Prince Ferdinand's visits to Servia entirely unreturned, he has decided to proceed to Bulgaria without, however infringing the official precedence which St. Petersburg and Vienna would be entitled to claim.

Sofia, Sept. 30 (Times).—It appears that over 4,000 Macedonian refugees in the district of Burgas are still unable to return to their homes owing to the difficulties placed in their way by the Turkish authorities on the frontier. Under the Turco-Bulgarian Convention of last April, Turkey is bound not only to repatriate these persons but to afford them assistance in rebuilding their homes and resuming possession of their lands.

The attitude of the Turkish authorities towards the Bulgarian clergy and schoolmasters in Macedonia, the closing of churches and schools and the transference of many of the former to the Greeks have necessitated frequent remonstrances on the part of the Bulgarian Government, which will inevitably assume a more energetic form should the present intolerable state of affairs continue.

Vienna, Oct. 3 (Times).—The official telegraph agency issues this evening the following message dated from Constantinople:—"The return of the remainder of the refugees approximately 5,000 souls to the vilayet of Adrianople, for which the Bulgarian Government has lately been pressing meets with such obstacles on the part of the Porte that a conflict in regard to it is to be feared.' On the other hand the same agency reports the appointment of Hamdi Pasha and of General Andreef to be respectively Turkish and Bulgarian commissioners for the settlement of frontier questions in accordance with the terms of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement.

According to a private telegram from Belgrade the Servian Consul at Uskub has arrived at Belgrade to lodge a complaint with his Government against the action of the Bulgarian "komitajis."

Salonica Oct. 2 ("Reuter").—After prolonged consultation with General De Giorgis all the senior foreign officers attached to the Macedonian gendarmerie with the exception of the German representative have decided to demand the appointment of additional officers for the gendarmerie. Several of the foreign officers also ask for European sergeants.

Vienna Oct. 4 "Times."—A telegram from Sofia to the Zeit states that the Macedonian Inner Organisation has issued a memorandum upon the origin and development of the Macedonian Question. The memorandum covers 283 pages and concludes with the following words:—

The Inner Organisation will continue the struggle in various forms and in greater or lesser degree, according to circumstances until international military intervention shall de facto have superseded Turkish rule and have created in Macedonia a new order of things such as to ensure justice and human existence."

SPEAKING of the erosion of the Russian guns at Port Arthur, Sir Hiram Maxim mentions a case of a high power gun made by an English firm which was worn out after the three proof charges had been fired.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

HOME.

A RAILWAY Accident occurred on the Great Western near Llanelly on the 3rd. Three persons were killed and about 50 injured.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened on the 4th in Liverpool, the Bishop of the diocese presiding. Papers were read on "The Decline in Church Attendance" and "Christian Evidences." On Wednesday the principal subjects dealt with were New Testament criticism, education, intemperance, "Problems of Poverty," the supply and training of candidates, for the ministry, and the "Ethics of Commerce"—The Baptist Union opened its autumn assembly at Bristol on the 4th.

Labour.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in conference on Wednesday at Bristol, passed resolutions in favour of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill.—The conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Bradford, after a long discussion, decided that the independent political position of Mr. Bell, M.P., the secretary, should remain unchanged.—The Labour Representation Committee has written to Mr. Watson, leader of the Labour party in Australia, protesting against the action of that party in supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Law.—Mr. E. T. Hooley and Mr. H. J. Lawson have been committed for trial.—At the London County Sessions a palmist known as Keiro is being tried for attempting to obtain money by false pretences and undertaking to tell fortunes.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh addressed a meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday in support of the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at Davos, and Lady Lonsdale opened the Blencathra Sanatorium built by the Chamberland branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

Lord George Hamilton opened at the Whitechapel Art Gallery on the 5th, an Indian Empire Exhibition.

Lord George Hamilton writes strongly condemning the system under which all the forts, floating protection, and marine defences of our naval bases, arsenals, and coaling stations are under the control of the War Office.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner of the Scottish Conservative Club in Edinburgh on the 3rd said he was no protectionist; but the only way of moving out of the present "impasse" was by a free conference with the self-governing Colonies and India.—Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a great meeting at Luton on the 5th, said that he, like Mr. Balfour, repudiated the name of protectionist. Mr. Balfour had said that, if he were in power after the next election, he would at once call an Imperial conference to see what terms could be made with the Colonies. He (Mr. Chamberlain) heartily welcomed this announcement as a certain precursor of victory, but could not see why there should be the delay involved in submitting any agreement that might be come to to a second "plebiscite."

Pedestrianism.—At a 50 miles walking race at the Crystal Palace on Saturday the amateur record for the distance, 8hrs. 25min. 25 1-4 sec. was beaten by five of the competitors, and the winner, F. B. Thompson, of the Ranelagh Harriers, accomplished the 50 miles in 7hrs. 57min. 38sec.

Sir Isambard Owen, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of London, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, has been appointed principal of the Durham College of Science Newcastle, in the place of the late Dr. Gurney, who was killed in an Alpine accident.

Sleeping sickness.—The Liverpool School of tropical Medicine has issued an important series of reports on this subject.

The Dairy Show, was opened on Tuesday at the Agricultural-hall, and the Autumn Fruit Show of the Royal Horticultural Society at the Society's hall Westminister.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held, Lord Crewe presiding. Lord Northbourne was elected president for next year.

London.—The new Lord Mayor, who will succeed Sir J. Ritchie on November 9, is Mr. Alderman John Pound.—The County Council resumed its sittings on Tuesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Governor of Queensland, Sir H Chermside, has resigned.

Canada.—The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved, and the general election is fixed for November 3.—Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, opened his campaign at Toronto on Tuesday and declared his intention, if returned to power, of opening negotiations for tariff reciprocity with Great Britain.

New Zealand.—Mr. Seddon, at a banquet in celebration of his silver jubilee as a member of Parliament, urged the establishment of a British commercial bureau.

Somaliland.—The Mullah is said to have looted the Ogaden tribe, killing 600, and capturing an enormous number of camels and sheep.

South Africa.—Princess Christian and Princess Victoria, after visiting Dundee, Ladysmith, and Maritzburg, have reached Durban.—Lord Roberts has been visiting Paardeberg and Magersfontein battlefields.—Eight Boers from Bermuda who arrived at Cape Town in a Hamburg steamer refused to take the oath and were prohibited from landing.—Mr. A Beit has given the Transvaal Government an estate, 12 1-2 miles from Johnnesburg to further the cause of education.—The Brandford Boers who summoned a National Congress to discuss grievances have been invited by the Lieutenant-Governor to see him.—A settlement has been arrived at with regard to Swazi-land.—According to the revised census returns, the white population of British South Africa numbers 1,135,016 and the coloured 5,198,175.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President is considering the negotiation of arbitration treaties with such European Powers as desire them and hopes to lay the treaties before the Senate next winter.

Attempts have been made to destroy the new battleship Connecticut, which was launched on September 29.

Criminal Law.—A communication by the secretary of the Howard Association on American criminal law appears in "The Times," and we reproduce a leading article on the subject.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Ripon and Hereford are attending the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Imperial Court-Marshal's Office has consented to the holding of a new inquiry into the mental condition of Princess Louise of Coburg.

France.—A number of bags of registered letters from Madrid to Mexico and Cuba have been stolen between Paris and Havre.—The murderers of four Belgians at Enjolli, on the Congo, have been punished, and order has been restored by a French force.

Morocco.—The Governor of Arzila, 25 miles from Tangier, has been assassinated, with his son and his slaves.—The Government troops have had a defeat in Eastern Morocco.—An understanding has been arrived at between Spain and France in regard to Morocco.

Portugal.—The King and Queen will visit London in November.—A detachment operating against the Cuanhamas in West Africa has been surprised and cut up, losing 254 killed and 50 wounded.

The War.—General Stossel reports the repulse of an assault on Port Arthur, which lasted from the 19th to the 22nd ult. The Japanese losses are estimated at 10,000. The Russian reports are discredited at Tokio.—While the Russian clearing squadron was operating outside Port Arthur on September 20, a large steamer struck a mine and sank. The newly mounted heavy Japanese guns are said to command the entire harbour.—A correspondent in St. Petersburg says it is fully recognized in Russia that the situation at Port Arthur is rapidly becoming desperate.—Our Special Correspondent lately with General Kuroki's army says that Tie-ling is being extensively fortified. The three Japanese armies occupy a front extending 20 miles north of Liauyang. The troops and artillery are across the Tai-tse. There is no appearance of an advance.—A Mukden telegram estimates the Japanese forces at about 144,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 600 guns. General Sakharoff says that the Russians stopped an offensive movement of the Japanese and burned 17 junks which were conveying ammunition on the Hun river. This is contradicted by the Japanese, who say that a party of Russian cavalry were found burning native junks on the Hun-ho, but were driven off. The first Japanese train has arrived at Liauyang.—Another Russian telegram says that General Kuroki appears to be endeavouring to turn the Russian left flank, while the other Japanese armies are marching against the Russian centre.—The Tsar at Odessa last week reviewed troops proceeding to the FarEast.—Our Russian Correspondents describe the general discontent created by the recent mobilisation orders in Southern Russia.—The change in the Japanese military system will ultimately make the war strength of the army over a million.—The Japanese Finance Minister announces the issue of the final instalment of the war loan—£8,000,000—at 92, with interest at 5 per cent.

Turkey.—The foreign officers of the Macedonian Gendarmerie are demanding the appointment of additional officers.—Over 4,000 Macedonian refugees in the district of Burgas are unable to return home owing to difficulties placed in their way by its Turkish authorities.

Obituary.—Sir William Harcourt, M.P.; M Barthold, the sculptor; Senator Hoar; General Owen Williams; Major-General Earl; Major-General Ussher; Major-General R C Brook; Commander F W Melvill; Mr H Guedalla; Sir W J Watson; Sir R H Wyatt; Mr Payne Postmaster-General of the United States.—"Times."

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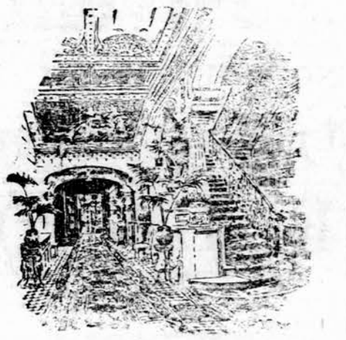

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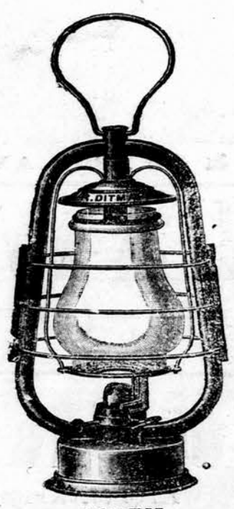

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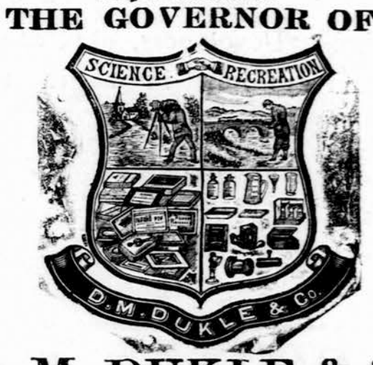

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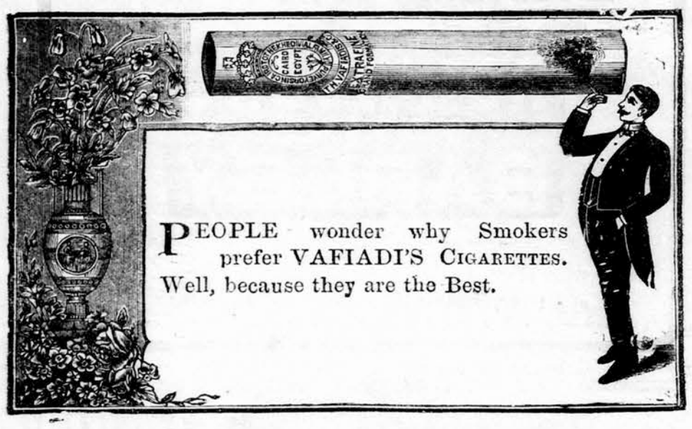

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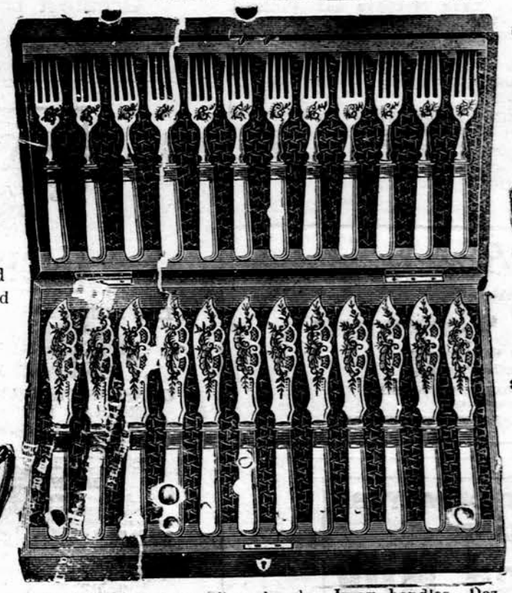

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